BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
to whom all letters on business must be addressed.
FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1863. { NO. 42.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 3 00
Do. do. 2 do.....5 00
Do. do. 3 do.....6 00
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....14 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....26 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....40 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SALT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is making Salt at Stump Sound, Onslow county, which he will sell at his works two dollars per bushel below the Wilmington Market price, or he will contract for provisions at the current market rates. He is now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be made, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay in their supply at once. M. L. F. REDD.
Jacksonville, N. C. 32-3m*.

☞ Standard copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send bill to office for payment.

NOTICE.

The following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for new Certificates:

Certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers & Son.
Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers.
Certificate for 3 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of E. Myers.
Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of A. B. Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. [illegible].
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. [illegible].
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. [illegible].

JOHN MYERS.
April 15th, 1863. 39 3m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on the Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on Cape Fear River. This Land is as good for farming in this county; there being six or seven hundred of good swamp, the most of which is drained, and 200 acres under cultivation which will produce forty bushels of corn per acre. There is on this Land a good Dwelling House nearly finished, and other good buildings. Also, 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel McEwin Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining the lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are well timbered. I will take in payment for the above lands Negroes at a fair price. I have other lands on Colly Creek.

R. P. MELVIN.
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, April 30, 1863—31-13t*

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 16th inst., my Negro girl RACHEL. Said girl is about 20 years of age, medium size, and of copper color, has a scar on her arm and side of her face, caused by a burn. Her mother lives in Wilmington, and her husband is free, and no doubt she will make way for one of those persons. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me in this city or Jail so that I can get her.

B. L. DANIEL,
Black Rock, P. O., Bladen Co.
3-4t*.

QUARTERMASTERS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., 13th June, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

THE following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

The Quartermaster General's Department is charged with the special charge of the subject. A controlling officer, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to do so. Each Congressional District will be subdivided, by the Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax payer of his quota of produce. Agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section. Where depots can be established, or the assessments made under the law be made, the crops of small grain, and of wool for the present year will be exempted.

Farmers residing remote from the risk and inconvenience of the Government portion, as well as to obtain important facilities for the use of the army, the Department requires farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Farmers are required to deliver their tenth [illegible] not more than eight miles from the place of production. But they will deliver under this request, the Government pays for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this regulation receipts to the producer as evidence that so much has been paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, when the depots have been established and made it known to the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered [illegible] to the Post Quartermaster of the District to endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessment before transferring it to the agents at the depots.

LUCIUS B. SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster General in charge.
214-1w—39-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at May term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen as Executor upon the estate of Benajah C. [illegible], deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

B. MERRITT, Executor.
40-6t*

$200 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED while employed on government work at Indian Wells Battery, Cape Fear River, two negro men, SAM and [illegible]. The above negro men were hired from Miss A. [illegible] Columbus County. We will give the above reward for the delivery of said negroes confined in any jail in the Confederate States to us, or either of them.

A. J. & T. J. JONES.
227-2t&41-2t*

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of February.

The session of 20 weeks is: Board, including Washing, Lights, &c., $120.00; English Tuition, $40.00; Use of Piano, Harp or Guitar, $30.00; Vocal Music, $20.00; Painting, $15.00; Ancient and Modern Languages, $10.00.

For further particulars apply to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
220-4t-40-4t*.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD for my negro man MELVIN. Said Melvin is stout and black, has large eyes and very white teeth. He is supposed to have gone his way to the Yankees.

SHAD. WOOTEN,
Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.
2-7-2t-41-3t*

From the Richmond Examiner.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to a firm in Mobile:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, June 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your telegram of the 20th inst., I have to state that the gross sales of liquor sold by commission are no higher than those of other articles or products sold by commission merchants. This privilege is confined, however, to commission merchants selling the liquors of others, and not their own. The regular wholesale or retail dealer, under section 5 of the Tax act, is not privileged to sell liquors, wines, or fermented liquors, without making a separate registry for that purpose and paying the specific tax as well as the five per centum or ten per centum, as the case may be, upon the gross amount of the sales of such liquors.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM BERMUDA—MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—The Confederate steamer Lady Davis, arrived at St. Georges on the 22d, from Wilmington, N. C. She is reported to belong to the Confederate Government, and brought important despatches from there to the British Consul. Mr. Vallandigham was a passenger. The Royal "Gazette" says he is on the way to Canada, there to await coming events.

SPECIE ARRIVALS.—Over $1,000,000 in gold are said to have arrived in this city within the past two days from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore for safe keeping. Refugees from those places, and other parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, are pouring into this city in great numbers.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Brilliant Affair in Western Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, July 6.—The correspondence of the *Republican* says that on the 26th of June several hundred Yankee cavalry, stationed at Loup Creek, near Ganley Bridge, were attacked by about two hundred of the Virginia cavalry, and the former were completely routed. We killed nine, captured sixty prisoners, sixty horses, a hundred navy revolvers, with sabres, carbines, saddles, bridles, &c., and lost one killed, five wounded and fifteen horses killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 9, 1863.

YESTERDAY about noon, just as we were ready to go to press the official news of the fall of Vicksburg came to hand. We need not speak of the depression of spirits which it cost us, nor of that which it occasioned in the community. We would doubt it, if we could, but we see nothing whatsoever upon which we can begin to hang even the shadow of a doubt. Vicksburg has fallen, if not unwept, yet without help or succor,—without a blow struck for her relief, a gun fired, or a division moved to her aid. God knows we little like to dwell upon the painful picture. We little like to censure any of our Generals in the field, or any of our Statesmen in the Cabinet. But is it not apparent to all that "some one has blundered?" In this feeling—this sentiment—this instinctive judgment, the heart and the mind of the Southern people concur. *Some one has blundered.* All feel that Vicksburg should have been defended at all hazards, and with the whole power of the Confederacy. Was it?

At present the immediate pressure of public censure bears down upon General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who, with some army at least, made no effort to relieve Vicksburg—lifted no sword for her defence, fired no gun to harrass her foes or encourage her defenders. He was "getting ready" perhaps, to perform his favourite strategic movement—a masterly retreat, in which perfection would appear to be with him the result of practice. It may be that we speak harshly—that we censure what we do not understand—that we will be sneered at for our newspaper generalship, &c. We confess that we feel pained and irritated, and that our feelings may impart their tone to our language. We acknowledge our ignorance of tactics. We know our inability to dictate measures, or criticise evolutions, but we claim the privilege to estimate results. The result of General JOHNSTON'S tactics is before us. That result is that we have received the severest blow since the fall of New Orleans. But of this hereafter.

We doubt much whether General JOHNSTON has once voluntarily either given or accepted battle during this war, and this extreme caution as a commander is the more singular in a man whose individual bravery amounts almost to recklessness. For the stand made at Bull Run and Manassas, BEAUREGARD is responsible, and JOHNSTON simply came up upon BEAUREGARD'S urgent call. After that, General JOHNSTON always fell back—always retreated, until he saw the enemy's guns within range of the capital of the Confederacy, and their frowning entrenchments leisurely thrown up without molestation, in full view of our camps. General JOHNSTON fought the battle of Seven Pines, apparently without a plan, certainly without a result.—There he was severely wounded, for as we said before, with all his caution amounting to procrastination or timidity as a General, he is personally brave as a paladin, and always exposes himself too much. Soon, after LEE took charge, and the scene changed. The enemy was driven from before Richmond. He changed his base. For the first time we successfully assumed the offensive, and McCLELLAN and POPE and BURNSIDE, names now no more known among men, save as they live in memory, bear witness to the prowess of the Confederate legions, and the daring and genius of their commanders.

Where or in defence of what point is it now expected that General JOHNSTON will make a stand? We really think that in the present state of the public temper, no doubt liable to do great injustice, no one looks for *any* stand from General JOHNSTON. In this the public do as great injustice. They have long silently and implicitly accepted the *dictum* that pronounced JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON a great general, a great strategist. They have discovered that their idol is made of ordinary human clay, and they fly to the opposite extreme. They question his generalship—they are sick of his strategy. They dispute his title to a great military reputation. They demand his credentials. They ask—What has he done?

It may be that for the disaster at Vicksburg, General JOHNSTON is not responsible. It may be that the means placed at his disposal were inadequate for its relief; but whether he could or could not have effected anything for Vicksburg must remain, we suppose, a speculative problem, since, from all that we can find out, no attempt was made to bring it to a practical solution.

If, however, General JOHNSTON is not to blame, who is? There is a heavy responsibility somewhere, and a whole people will hold the responsible parties to a stern account—an account that will not be settled by sneers at newspapers. We dislike to talk in this way, but we feel deeply—too deeply to permit us to be mealy-mouthed. We feel the more deeply as it appears that the flaming despatches from Martinsburg, purporting to give accounts of a great victory by LEE with the capture of forty thousand federals, bids fair to turn out all bosh. We wonder how people can lie as they do. We must say candidly that we know next to nothing of the results of the fighting in Pennsylvania, nor even whether we have gained a victory at all.

BUT there has been many a darker hour than this, and after the gloom has passed away the sun has shone out, as it will do again. We must never think of giving up the ship. She floats and *must* continue to float.

ANOTHER RAID.—Gen. Martin telegraphed Governor Vance, yesterday, that the enemy were advancing up the Roanoke with 600 infantry, 300 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and three gunboats. Let the organizations go on. The raids are not over by any means, and every man will be wanted.—*Raleigh Progress.*

We learn that the raiders alluded to by the *Progress* burned Williamston, in Martin county, on Sunday or Monday last—that is, we suppose, they burned the public buildings and plundered the town generally. They were on their way to Tarboro'. The Quarter Master and Commissary had removed their stores from Tarboro', and the people were moving. The raiders are said to have come from Plymouth.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN, Senator from Caswell, distinctly repudiates all idea of reconstruction, the suspicion of which some remarks of his, misunderstood, as he asserts, had given rise to. It is a delicate question and a vital one, and it is to be regretted that any gentleman of Mr. BROWN'S age and position should indulge in any expressions liable to be misunderstood. The trumpet of no leader in these times should sound a doubtful note, or a note the import could be liable to be mistaken.

WE COPY and publish elsewhere sundry reports conveying the startling rumor of the capture of New Orleans by General TAYLOR and General MAGRUDER. They are both dashing leaders, but the capture of New Orleans with the Yankee fleet in the Mississippi, would be a barren triumph, even though we should secure Fort Jackson. We do not know how the Fort is armed. We presume it is rather poorly garrisoned.

WE have from a friend a copy of the *New Era*, an Abolition paper published in Washington, N. C., private A. W. HANN, Co. I, 3rd N. Y. cavalry, Editor and Proprietor.—The number before us is dated June 25th, 1863.

It is no mere form of speech to call this thing an abolition sheet. It is that without disguise. Its literary tone is of the regular New York type and of the slang order. We see that Lieut. O'BRIEN of the 3rd New York cavalry has married Miss ELIZABETH ANN RICHARDSON, daughter of B. B. RICHARDSON, P. M. of Washington, N. C. If is a Yankee arrangement all over. RICHARDSON has been hand and glove with the enemy from the first. He is a Yankee himself, as we are informed.

The only important order we find is the following:—

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE PAMLICO,
Washington, N. C., May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5

Pursuant to orders from the Head Quarters of the Department of North Carolina, it is hereby announced that the lines are closed. No ingress or egress can be permitted, and no trade whatever with persons living beyond the lines.

All persons who have taken the oath of allegiance are hereby warned against any unauthorized communication with persons residing within the enemy's lines by letter or otherwise.

It is recommended to all persons who can do so, to cultivate vegetable gardens within the lines.

By command of
BRIG. GEN HENRY PRINCE,
Commanding.
[Signed] S. W. WALDRON, JR.,
Capt. & A. A. G.

WE have received by the Steamer Banshee, from Nassau, now at quarantine, a file of the Bahama Herald up to the 1st inst. The Steamer Brittania, from Charleston, for Nassau, over-due a week, had not arrived and it is feared that she has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We will carefully examine our Nassau and foreign package this afternoon, and make such extracts as may appear to be of interest.

Declines.

HON. GEO. DAVIS having seen in the Journal a card signed "Many Voters," nominating him for Congress from this District, requests us to state that, for many reasons, mostly private, he feels compelled to decline being considered a candidate.

Now that Mr. DAVIS has come out declining to be considered a candidate, it may not be improper to state that the gentleman who had the card signed "Many Voters" inserted, a gentleman of high character, assured us that the signature was not used without reason.

New Orleans Reported Captured.

Colonel Clairborne, of the army, who passed through Atlanta on Monday evening, direct from Mobile, reports New Orleans as having been recaptured by Gen. Dick Taylor, and that General Magruder was pushing on to Fort Jackson, which was garrisoned by three hundred negroes, and which, it was supposed, would fall an easy conquest before our arms.

The Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal is inclined to give credence to this report, for the reason that, by the latest dispatches, Gen. Taylor is represented to have captured an important point, ten miles North of the city, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Rail Road, and heavy firing was afterwards heard in the direction of and nearer to the city. If the news shall prove true, it will send a thrill of joy throughout the Confederacy, and effectually put a check upon the future operations of Banks in Louisiana.

Since writing the above, we have received the Mobile *Register* of the 4th, which says:

A number of private dispatches were received last night from Jackson, stating that New Orleans had been captured by our forces under Generals Magruder and Taylor.

The news was brought to Jackson, it is said, by Lieut. Scott, C. S. A. One story is that our troops crossed the river at Gen. Taylor's plantation, above New Orleans, and, perhaps, used three large steamers he had previously captured at Plaquemine for that purpose.

The news is of the first importance, and is calculated to change the whole aspect of the Western campaign, provided it be true.

It is a little singular that neither the Agent of the Associated Press at Jackson, nor our own special reporter at that place have telegraphed a word about it. We hear that the news has been officially received here, but the hour is too late to verify the report.

The *Tribune* of the same date has a dispatch referring to the report given by Lieutenant Scott, as follows:

JACKSON, July 3.—Lieut. Scott, of the artillery, has arrived here. He left New Orleans on Tuesday, and confirms the previous reports of the taking of Kenner.

He says that Gen. Taylor crossed the river at his own plantation.

Gen. Magruder had captured some 7,000 negroes at Brashear City and sent them to Texas. He was on his way below to take one of the forts, which was occupied by only 300 negroes, and he would then act with Gen. Taylor against New Orleans.

Lieut. Scott, he says, has no doubt but that New Orleans is now in the hands of the Confederates, as there were only four or five hundred troops there.

He says he saw the Confederate flag flying at Kenner's and below.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

TREASURY OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 3, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina

The following is a copy of the act just passed by the General Assembly, intending to expedite the collection of the State and County Revenue, in order that the issues of Confederate currency, dated prior to 6th April, 1863, may be funded.

I congratulate you on the adoption of a plan, which will relieve you and the tax-payers, and protect the State and county Treasurers from loss, growing out of the legislation of Congress, and sustain as far as the legislation of this State can do it, the currency of the Confederate government. To make this plan successful, your energetic co operation is required in order that the taxes may reach the hands of the Treasurer and other fiscal agents, on or before the 28th inst. The State expects that you and the tax-payers will heartily co-operate in carrying out the plan.

Where you may not be able to get here by the time indicated with the money, you are at liberty to carry the Confederate notes you may have received, dated prior to the 6th April, 1863, to any depository of the Confederate government, and fund these notes in seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government—and these bonds, or the certificates of the depository, will be received at the Treasury as payments made on or before the 28th July, inst., though they may be delivered here at any time before the first day of October next.

It will be due to all of you who shall pay into the Treasury on or before the 28th July next the taxes due from your counties, that publication of the fact be made, and I shall cause it to be done.

J. F. E. Hardie, of Asheville, is appointed an agent of the treasury, in compliance with the regulations of the 3d section of the act. The appointment of agents at other points, under said section is left discretionary with me, and I appoint no other, believing the object can be better accomplished, by your funding the money and bringing here the bond or the certificate of the depository; because, under existing laws, the Treasurer is authorized to receive the taxes only upon the settlement and certificate of the Comptroller.

As I have not the power myself to receive the taxes excepting on the certificate of the Comptroller, I deem it best to appoint an agent at Ashville only; which I do because the act, as to the appointment of an agent there, is imperative.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

AN ACT in relation to the Payment of Taxes and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other Officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury Notes in the seven per cent. Bonds of the Government.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all sheriffs and tax collectors be required forthwith to proceed with collecting the taxes due the State and all levied by the counties, and make payment of the public taxes as far as they may be collected, into the office of the Public Treasurer on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into such office of deposit as the said Treasurer may direct—and all county taxes within the same time to the proper fiscal agent of the county to receive the same as far as the said county taxes may be collected; and in all such collections the said officers may receive, and whenever tendered, they shall receive the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America without regard to the date of the issue of said notes.

SEC. 2. After the 28th day of July instant, the said collecting officers shall proceed further to collect the taxes due and yet unpaid to the State and their respective counties, still receiving whenever tendered, all the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, as declared in section 1st of this act; upon all sums paid as aforesaid on or before the 20th day of July, the collecting officers shall receive an additional commission of one per cent.

SEC. 3. Whenever the taxes aforesaid shall be paid into the office of the Public Treasurer, on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into any office of deposit, where he may require the same to be paid, the Treasurer is directed to fund the moneys so received, if paid in fundable notes, and also all other fundable moneys in Treasury, not necessary or available for the current public expenses, in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government, where such moneys are of an issue previous to the 6th of April, 1863. He shall appoint agents at Asheville, and elsewhere, at his discretion, to receive and receipt for the taxes so paid, on or before the 28th of July, and to fund the same; and he shall make compensation to the agents whom he may thus select.

SEC. 4. All Confederate Treasury notes paid into the office of the Treasurer after the 28th of July, shall be held to be of equal value, and in making payment from his office, the Treasurer may apply the said notes at his pleasure, without discrimination, between the issues of different dates.

SEC. 5. All fiscal agents of counties holding county funds, and every Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, may, in their discretion, fund such Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, and sell the bonds or scrip at par or for a premium.

SEC. 6. The Public Treasurer, fiscal agents and every Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools shall be allowed to pay out to parties willing to receive them, or to sell at par or for a premium, all the bonds which they may receive in lieu of notes funded under the provisions of this act from time to time at their discretion, and apply the proceeds in payments from their several offices.

SEC. 7. The clerks of the several county courts in this State shall, for the present year, make to the Comptroller's office on or before the 27th day of July, inst., the return required to be made in section thirty-seven of the act of the last session of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue."

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have printed, as early as practicable, 300 copies of this act, and transmit one to each Sheriff, and one to each County Court clerk in the State.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of July, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, John P. H. Russ, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of July, 1863.
J. P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

There has been no telegraphs from Martinsburg since Monday night, and no official advices have been received.

The news of the capitulation of Vicksburg is generally discredited, but the closest observers believe the city has fallen.

Another flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to-day.

No papers have been received by her.

Sugar advanced fifty cents per pound to-day.

Heavy rains have fallen here to-day. A high freshet is reported in the Potomac which renders communication difficult. The James river is rapidly rising.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

An unofficial dispatch from the Superintendent of the Telegraph to the Secretary of War dated Martinsburg the 8th, says: From reports, we gained a decided and telling advantage over the enemy at Gettysburg on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday we charged his works and took them, but were unable to hold them, and fell back towards Hagerstown. There has been but little fighting since then. So far the victory is on our side. We can now hear cannonading and the report is that a fight is going on near Hagerstown.

Everything is so indefinite that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the fight. Four thousand prisoners are now at Williamsport on their way to Richmond. Many of the slightly wounded have been paroled to-day.

FROM MARTINSBURG.

MARTINSBURG, July 8th, 1863.

Large numbers of prisoners are on the road to Richmond.

There has been skirmishing at Hagerstown, and considerable of a fight at Boonsboro'.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 6th, says that Gen. Meade was wounded. The same paper states that Grant was retreating from Vicksburg; that Banks from New Orleans calls for reinforcements, and that Louisiana was lost to the Yankees.

FROM MARTINSBURG AND RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Enquirer, dated Martinsburg, July 7th, says that the enemy burnt our pontoon bridges at Falling Waters on Saturday. The Potomac is past fording, and it is still raining.

The Yankee cavalry, infantry and artillery attacked our trains at Williamsport yesterday evening, and were repulsed after two hours fighting by Gen'l Jones.

Gens. Heth, Pender, Hood, Anderson, Scales, Pettigrew and Simms are certainly wounded; Armstead was killed. At least fifty field officers are wounded.

The Pennsylvania people are calling for peace. Gen'l Graham is a prisoner in our hands.

MARTINSBURG, July 8th.—The report of a fight at Gettysburg on Sunday, is which we captured a large number of prisoners, is confirmed.

The enemy occupied Maryland Heights yesterday evening.

The Baltimore Sun, of the 4th inst., acknowledges the virtual raising of the Vicksburg seige.

The rain has ceased.

Meade is reported to have been killed and McClellan said to be in command.

The reported capitulation of Vicksburg is almost universally discredited here. Full official accounts are expected this forenoon.

Northern papers of the 6th contain nothing later from Meade's army than the 4th.

The President's health is so far restored that he attended at his office yesterday.

The weather is clear this morning.

FROM JACKSON—A FIGHT LOOKED FOR.

JACKSON, MISS., July 8th, 1863.

Everything is in the wildest excitement here. Citizens are flying in every direction, and the streets are filled with stock, negroes, families, ox carts, and every species of conveyance.

There was a terrible storm last night, and very heavy rains.

Citizens beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass.

A fight here is hourly looked for.

FROM NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, July 6th, 1863.

A transport towing a barge load of coal, passed down this A. M., and one last night.

An officer on Gen. Smith's Staff reports that Price was ordered on Sunday, the 28th, to take Helena. He moved immediately.

Nothing from Port Hudson. All quiet.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, July 7th, 1863.

Vicksburg has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starved condition, and completely worn out with excessive fatigue. The terms of capitulation are that the officers will be allowed their side arms and all private property. They and the men to be paroled immediately, and allowed to march out with all their colors. Immediately after the surrender, Grant sent a boat load of supplies to the famished garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 7th, 1863.

But little more is known of the fall of Vicksburg. Officers who come out say that had Gen. Johnston reached there twelve days sooner, he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many citizens are leaving with their families, negroes and stock. The Mississippian is packing up to leave.

LATEST FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 8th, 1863.

Col. Montgomery, A. D. C. to Gen'l Pemberton, with two hundred mounted men, arrived to-day. Gen. Green and Col. Irving, of Missouri, were killed by the enemy's sharp-shooters. Grant sent ten thousand men back, and about the same number to attack Price. Grant's force was near one hundred thousand. Grant commands in person the forces marching on Jackson.

Dispatches from Panola of the 7th inst., say that Gen'l Holmes attacked Helena on the 4th, and captured three batteries. Reinforcements arrived below with five gunboats and drove our force back. Our loss was five hundred. Heavy fighting was heard next day.

FROM NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, July 6th, 1863.

The extra Natchez Courier says that a letter from a member of the Conner battery, dated last week, near Lake Providence, La., reports that a battle has just occurred, in which the enemy was severely punished, with a loss of fifteen hundred prisoners. The Conner battery was in the fight, without damage.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Port Hudson reports that the movements indicate that Banks is about to raise the seige. All the flats and skiffs were burned at Natchez by order of Col. Smith.

The river is rising; heavy rains here, crops fine, weather pleasant, and people confident; thermometer 91 degrees.

FROM THE NORTH—OUR ARMY REPORTED TO BE RETREATING.

RICHMOND, July 9, 1863.

The Petersburg Express of this morning has extracts from the Baltimore American, of the 6th, representing that Gen. Lee was badly defeated at Gettysburg, and was retreating, closely pressed by the ARMY of the Potomac.

The latest advices from the army, up to 2 P. M. on the 5th, state that Meade's headquarters would be in Frederick to-day. On the sixth every available man was being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee.

Lincoln has issued a congratulatory address to the country.

Vicksburg advices to the 2rd July, state the condition of affairs as unchanged.

The Express reminds its readers that the American is the vilest Lincoln sheet in all the North.

Our troops entered Suffolk on Monday.

OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1863.

Confirmation of the fall of Vicksburg has been received.

The incessant reports, from Yankee sources, of the defeat of Lee's army, had a depressing effect on the community this morning, but the latter is believed to be much exaggerated. This evening a better feeling prevailed, the President having received an unofficial telegram from Martinsburg, giving a more encouraging account of the position of affairs. Lee's army is still at Hagerstown.

The Potomac is falling.

Parties who left Washington on Sunday, report much dejection there among the Unionists, and a number are preparing to move, believing that Meade's army would be unable to prevent the occupation of the Capitol by Lee. Provisions not materially affected to-day. Sugar sold at an advance of twenty to thirty cents on last week's rates. There is no excitement and the citizens are hopeful and confident. This spirit also animates official circles.

FROM OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.

RICHMOND July 10, 1863.

All of the papers this morning give more cheering accounts from our army in Maryland. The uneasiness which prevailed yesterday, has given place to a feeling of confidence in the ability of Gen. Lee to resume the offensive.

The Martinsburg correspondent of the Dispatch, dated July 5th, says that all the information of the battle of Gettysburg received there, was brought by Major Hawks, of Ewell's corps, who left Gettysburg on Saturday morning. He says that our loss the first two days was not very great. On Friday the loss was heavy, especially in Pickett's division. Gen. Trimble lost his leg; Gen. Hood was wounded in the arm.

An officer who arrived at Richmond yesterday, says that our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation, and there was no demoralization. It is generally understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining supplies through so long a line of communication. The men are in fine spirits and ready for another fight.

ATTACK COMMENCED ON CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 10th, 1863.

The attack has commenced, four iron-clads are off the bar; one at the mouth of Stono; one in that River; and forty-three other vessels off the harbor. There has been heavy firing from 5 A. M. for 2 hours, our Morris Island batteries replying. Troops are landing at Grimball's. An iron-clad and gunboats have gone up Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

FROM MARTINTBURG.

MARTINSBURG, July 9th, 1863.

Our army is at Hagerstown. All is quiet there to-day. There was a cavalry skirmish yesterday. No information has been received of the Yankee army. The Maryland Heights have been re-occupied by a small force of the enemy.

An Ordnance train has just passed to Lee, who is waiting for it.

THE ENEMY ADVANCING ON JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 9th, 1863—11 o'clock, A. M.

The enemy is advancing rapidly on the Clinton Road.—Our cavalry are skirmishing with them three miles out, and are gradually falling back. Our force is in line of battle to receive them.

From the Petersburg Express.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. LEE.

Through the kindness of a friend we were permitted last evening to copy the following from the Baltimore American, (evening edition) of Monday last, July 6.—It will be seen that Gen. Lee is represented as having been badly defeated at Gettysburg, and at last accounts, was in full retreat. We have no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of these statements, and therefore submit them to our readers with the single remark, that the American is the vilest Lincoln sheet in all the North, and has lied more in behalf of the Lincoln dynasty, than even the New York Times, or Forney's Philadelphia Press:

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

We publish this afternoon a number of important despatches from the Army of the Potomac in relation to the rebel retreat. It seems that Gen Lee, after the terrible repulse of his army on Friday, found the army of Gen. Couch and the late forces of Gen. Milroy in his rear, disputing not only his passage to the fords at Williamsport, but also to the upper fords in the vicinity of Hancock. He consequently was compelled to retreat on the roads through Emmittsburg and Creagerstown, probably towards the South Mountain. He will there find to dispute his further progress, to-day, Gen French's force, a portion of Gen. Heintzleman's troops, and considerable reinforcements from Schenck's department. Gen. Meade is also in close pursuit, and will reach Frederick this afternoon. The water in the Potomac is too high to ford with cannon or wagons, and it is more than probable such portion of his army as escapes, will be little more than a disorganized rabble.

POSTCRIPT.

Just as we go to press we learn that the rebel retreat is towards Williamsport through Hagerstown by several roads, and that Frederick and the South Mountain are held by a large Federal force. There is a probability of another battle at or near Antietam.

THE LATEST.

The following was obtained Monday morning from the headquarters in Baltimore:

Advices from the army up to 2 p. m., on Sunday, July 5, state that Gen. Meade's Headquarters would be at Creagerstown last night, and were to be in Frederick to-day.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreating in wild confusion. Every available man in Baltimore and Washington, is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying and demoralized troops. A great battle will probably come off to-morrow, which will doubtless be a finality, as Gen. Meade's forces reinforced by Generals Couch, Schenck and Heintzelman, will be nearly double Lee's army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 6.—The rebel General Pender is wounded, Gens. Johnston and Kemper, are killed. Gen. Farnsworth, of our cavalry is killed. The rebel losses are estimated at 20,000. Our troops in excellent spirits.

Gen. Butterfield's wound is more severe than supposed, but not serious.

The Rebels abandoned their wounded and killed.

[Lincoln has issued a congratulatory address to the country, and the *American*, is jubilant at the narrow escape which Baltimore has made from the hands of the rebels.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

From parties who left the battle field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

The battle of Friday was the most terrible to the enemy of the three day's conflict, and his repulse so complete and disastrous that Gen. Meade and the leading officers pronounced it to be final and decisive.

Never was there a more vigorous and deadly assault than that made on our centre by Longstreet. It was a deadly struggle on the part of the enemy to break our lines, repeated and renewed a half dozen times during the afternoon, in which they were as often repulsed, and driven back with a loss of life unparalleled by any previous battle in which they had come in conflict with the grand old Army of the Potomac.

Officers who have been taken prisoners, admit that the loss of the enemy of those in high command, is fully equal if not greater than we have sustained, but refuse to give the names of those who have fallen.

The men all felt that they had whipped the enemy, and the joy was great. The shouts of victory could be heard for many miles, when the enemy retreated, and was kept up to a late hour of the night. A shout in one division was re-echoed from the next, and so went the rounds of the field, and was renewed as fresh evidence of victory reached them.

During the evening a flag of truce arrived from Gen. Lee, proposing, in his hypocritical manner, a truce of forty-eight hours, as a measure of humanity, to afford time to bury the dead and attend to the wounded.

It was evident that the enemy must at once retreat, and the proposition was regarded by Gen. Meade as a mere ruse to obtain time to push forward his trains towards the river, and secure a line of escape. The proposition was promptly rejected, and an advance immediately ordered on the town of Gettysburg.

The enemy slowly retreated before our cavalry and infantry, and by midnight we were in full possession of the town and the battle-field without opposition.—During the night scouts arrived reporting that the enemy was rapidly retreating by the Greencastle road towards Hagerstown, and preparations were at once made for a pursuit at daylight. Cavalry were also sent out to harrass the enemy, and at daylight a vigorous attack was made on the enemy's rear guard, which in vain attempted to check the pursuit of the fleeing army.

The distance from Gettysburg to the Potomac is fully 40 miles, and with the assistance of Gen. French and the old garrison at Harper's Ferry, numbering about 15,000 men, including most of the Maryland regiments, who are understood to be properly posted to check his flight, we have strong hopes of being able to so operate on the fleeing rebel column, as to send it across the Potomac a demoralized and disorganized mob.

Major General Hancock, is considered as the great hero of Friday's battle. His corps met the terrible assaults of the enemy without flinching, and though they lost heavily it fought nobly. When he fell severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them renewed determination to conquer, and when they learned that their wounded commander was still

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

The Situation.

As far as the Army of Northern Virginia is concerned, we think that no apprehension need be entertained. That army has not been whipped, and is not going to be whipped. General LEE and his veteran legions are "all right" —our weak point is the Southwest, and we look for news from that point, not with curiosity, but with deep anxiety. The army under General LEE is manœuvring, and is still able to select its own positions. About it we may remain perfectly quiet.

We confess that we feel no such confidence about Charleston or Jackson. If Morris' Island falls, we fear that Sumter must fall. If Sumter falls, the approaches to Charleston will be easy to the enemy, and the City will become untenable. The attack is more formidable than that of last summer.

[illegible] Mississippi or Louisiana that can be compared to Vicksburg, now is the time to concentrate [illegible] point is gone, and there can be no hope of saving [illegible] West of the Tombigbee River.—[illegible] the fall of Vicksburg will amount to the [illegible] we can maintain ourselves in [illegible] and purposes, control the [illegible] disastrous consequences may [illegible]

[illegible] the situation.

[illegible] the last ten days have been [illegible] statement to the people of the [illegible] itself, together with the [illegible] assumed, is due rather to the [illegible] from the failure of fondly cherished [illegible] hopes, than to anything in the character [illegible] calculated to give serious [illegible]

[illegible] Gettysburg that LEE had defeated [illegible] taking forty thousand prisoners [illegible] that time the telegraph had [illegible] Jackson not simply encouraging Vicksburg as fully supplied, these dispatches had a semi-official "approved" by the military [illegible] the Mississippi of the [illegible] was abundantly supplied. Vicksburg surrendered on the [illegible] and simultaneously came the contradictory [illegible] in Pennsylvania.—[illegible] not captured. MEADE'S [illegible] and was not wiped [illegible] We hoped that Vicksburg would form a capital [illegible] for our disaster in the South-[illegible] to offset the loss of [illegible] the place of exulta-[illegible] favourable and [illegible] on last Thursday [illegible] army had been compelled to the Potomac—that our [illegible] Gettysburg, that the waters [illegible] and that the army of [illegible] of capture or annihilation [illegible] this, came the news of [illegible] Charleston. Our difficulties [illegible] a gloomy look and feeling [illegible] about the country. The [illegible] was found to be ably [illegible] ent. He has himself [illegible] confirmating this information.

[illegible] was that blow undoubtedly [illegible] interesting advantages in [illegible] force. The Yankees [illegible] privateer for commerce [illegible] and ever-fortunate [illegible] and his name alone [illegible] will repulse this as also [illegible] and the "Queen City." [illegible] shows us that we [illegible] to preserve our life [illegible] despair of our power [illegible] though in doing it we [illegible] than sunshine, bear [illegible] and perhaps see [illegible] the thieving raid[illegible] things, and there [illegible] this fierce and fiery [illegible] the Southern States are [illegible] Lincoln.

[illegible] by telegraph to-day to have [illegible] last. This gives the [illegible] Mississippi, at least so far [illegible] was concerned. Their [illegible] not when they may be [illegible] yet left in the power [illegible] that the navigation [illegible]

[illegible] from Lee's army in [illegible] us through Northern [illegible] surprised to learn that [illegible] and the hills near Sharpsburg [illegible] stern and bloody conflict [illegible] Confederates, General LEE [illegible] outnumbered by prisoners [illegible] and supplies collected to secure these prisoners [illegible] to a point where they [illegible] now towards the Potomac [illegible] prisoners and wounded [illegible] side of the river, now [illegible] doing this at once, [illegible] clear of his *impedi*[illegible] will be ready to resume active [illegible] instances.

[illegible] crying over spilled [illegible] to Vicksburg; still, [illegible] warning that our people [illegible] of siege from very [illegible] New Orleans. The efforts of the [illegible] a position which would [illegible] cut off its communica[illegible] these facts, and taking [illegible] importance of the position, [illegible] fell back within the [illegible] being only enough to [illegible] ammunition is supposed [illegible] Who is responsible for [illegible]

[illegible] ing on near Jackson, unless, indeed, [illegible] went of force to fall back, [illegible] quarter during all [illegible] of the morning, nor have [illegible] moment, (11 A. M.) A [illegible] hear from all of the seats [illegible] Morris Island, where the im[illegible] of that position on our part, [illegible] or the defence of Fort [illegible] the city itself. The point of [illegible] known as Cumming's Point, is not more than [illegible] yards from the Yankee batteries on [illegible] when they took that work [illegible] essential that the enemy [illegible] driven off the island or confined [illegible] upon which he has already [illegible] the enemy be allowed to dig [illegible] of Morris Island the danger [illegible] extinguished.

[illegible] Jackson 14th. See [illegible]

Florida at Work.

[illegible] a semi-official letter received [illegible] arrival from Bermuda:

[illegible] captured and *burned* the Clipper [illegible] Cross, and *Benjamin* [illegible] million of gold and silver [illegible] sent in to Bermuda.

[illegible]—We learn that this morning WM. [illegible], was found on or near the [illegible] of the Rock Spring, very seriously [illegible] about the head and [illegible] knife, said to have been in the hands of WILLARD, a resident of the same county. We have been unable so far to obtain any information [illegible] or circumstances of the quarrel; why WILLARD cut HOLMES, or whether he has been arrested, we cannot say. Mr. HOLMES' injuries were attended to by Dr. SCHOWALD. WILLARD bears the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, and he and ROBBINS are said to have always been on good terms. The whole affair is so far unaccountable.

On Shore.—Early on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, a friendly ship, the steamer Kate, of London, went ashore on Bald Head Beach twelve miles South of Fort Fisher — Col. LAMB in command of the Fort immediately sent about a hundred sharp-shooters *via* Long Beach, and having sent for the steamer Congaree, tried to get a Whitworth gun over, but finally had to carry it *via* the Light House. The Col. arrived at the main bar about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and from that point to Bald Head Beach had to encounter a very severe fire from the blockaders off Caswell, next from both blockading squadrons and lastly from the New Inlet blockaders. The detachment, however, behaved most handsomely, driving off four steamers, when they were enfiladed by the ships off the beach, upon which they came round and drove the Yankees from the stranded ship, as well as driving their three steamers off. Our troops fired but eleven times, striking nearly every fire; the enemy fired over three hundred times. Our infantry were also subjected to a severe fire of grape, canister and shell but they came safely through. By the way, Col. GWATHMEY sent Col. LAMB his Whitworth, but it failed to reach him. His gun exchanged shots with the enemy soon after they landed.

When Col. LAMB boarded the stranded vessel, (the Kate of London,) she was mined, but he threw the powder (about 100 pounds) overboard and put out the slow fire.

Col. LAMB deserves great credit for his energy and determination in driving off the blockaders and most likely contributing to save much valuable property.

FOR SOME REASON we have no mails this morning North of Weldon, the telegraph, however, informs us that all is safe so far as LEE'S army is concerned, and we think that the threatened attack upon Richmond has been pretty effectually abandoned.

That General MEADE is concentrating his forces near to Washington City is an evidence that Lee is still undefeated and regarded as formidable by the Federal authorities who believe their Capital to be still in danger, and hence concentrate the army of the Potomac between General LEE and that city.

The result of the fall of Vicksburg has not yet been fully developed, and it would be impossible to predicate any conclusion upon a matter enveloped in so much doubt. So far as the cutting off the trans-Mississippi department from communication with the States East of that river is concerned, that has already been done for months past, equally effectually before the fall of Vicksburg as after it. As to whether the enemy will obtain control of the river by the fall of Vicksburg, that is very doubtful. We do not think he will, although it is quite likely that GRANT'S army, rendered disposable by the fall of Vicksburg, can now cooperate with BANKS in the attack upon Port Hudson. However that may be, it is still evident that the navigation of the Mississippi can never be open to the Yankees for trading purposes as long as we are able to hold any point or points on either bank, or even to approach any point, and from this we cannot be excluded, considering the great length of its course between the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

One of the inevitable effects most to be deprecated is the influence that our disaster at Vicksburg must have upon the fortunes of the peace party of the Northwest. It must postpone the triumph of that party, which otherwise was near at hand and rapidly approaching. VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH in Ohio, VORHEES and others in Indiana and Illinois run a great risk of being snowed under in the approaching elections of this Summer and Fall. Their defeat will give Lincolnism a new lease of life, and what that is, we are already too well aware.—*D. Journal*, 11th.

A BIG CABBAGE.—We have from Mr. CAIN, near Manchester, S. C., through Mr. T. C. CRAFT, an immense white Cabbage, grown upon Mr. CAIN'S model farm at the above place. We have not weighed it, but should think that it would weigh a good many pounds, judging from its size and solidity. We presume Mr. CRAFT has more of the same sort left for sale.

THE news that two Monitors, three wooden gunboats and five thousand troops, in transports, were on yesterday approaching Richmond by way of James River, really amounts to little or nothing. The Monitors cannot get up to the City, nor anything like it, and five thousand troops could make no impression upon the defences of Richmond. The whole thing is merely a demonstration made for effect, and intended, no doubt, to create a diversion from some other point.—*Daily Journal*, 13th.

More Raiding.

There is every reason to believe that the enemy has started a fresh raid from Newbern in the direction of Onslow Court House. The movement was probably commenced on last Saturday.

We know that the force sent out by the enemy is only danger ous to an unarmed population, and that the utmost it can do is to rob and plunder women and children. Of course it will not come to Wilmington. We wish that it could be intercepted and the pick pockets punished.

The Yankee approach on Richmond from the direction of Fortress Monroe has been abandoned. The Peninsula is clear of Yankee forces, and Richmond is once more safe. We think that the army of Northern Virginia is equally safe, and about to accomplish great things: but we trust no reports, and are forced to confess that our own telegraphic despatches are about as unreliable as any sent by the Yankees.

The falling back of BRAGG'S army behind the Tennessee, a rivet of as much volume as the Ohio, will enable him to detach a large portion of his army to reinforce General JOHNSTON in Mississippi. Thus far the movement is a good one, although it must be confessed that it leaves Middle Tennessee open to the ravages of the enemy, and the luxuriant crops of its fertile valleys to be swept by their Vandal hordes. Whether, with all the assistance that General BRAGG can even now give to General JOHNSTON, the latter can maintain himself in Mississippi, remains yet to be seen. We fear that it is doubtful.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* is jubilant over the fall of Vicksburg. That paper of the 8th inst. heads an editorial on the subject thus: "Vicksburg and Victory—Peace Conquered and the Union Restored," and then makes the following remarks:

When General Grant defeated Johnston and Pemberton in five pitched battles, inside of twelve days, and then encircled the city of Vicksburg with his victorious battalions, we felt assured, and so declared, that he would not fail to strike the great overwhelming blow still required to crown his triumphant campaign with a glory brighter than all the rest. It might be delayed by the unparalleled strength of the rebel position, but we felt assured that he would never cease "moving against the enemy's works" until he could thrill the loyal States with the glorious alliteration of "Vicksburg and Victory." He has amply fulfilled the promise of the opening battles of his campaign. To the bright names which already illuminate the flags of his noble army—to Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and Port Gibson, and Raymond, and Champion Hills, and Big Black Bridges, he now adds the crowning name of Vicksburg, and as if to give poetic finish to his work, he completes his long labors for the capture of this fiercely contested city on the aniversary of our National Independence. Fit consummation, that this great victory, which, coincident with Meade's, has saved the life of the Republic, should have been finally accomplished on the day which gave the nation birth! The day that ushered in the glad tidings that Meade had defeated and expelled the Rebel invaders from the free North, also witnessed the final enfranchisement of the great highway of the noble West!

An Appeal to Conscience.

We received a curious document on yesterday, from the Rev. T. D. Gwin, Chaplain of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, dated Greenville, S. C., July 8th, 1863. It makes an appeal to rather a doubtful sinner. We give the following extract:

"*To the Man who Stole my Buffalo Robe!*—Sir: The Holy God, our Judge, amid the thundering of Sinai, gave this command: 'Thou shalt not steal.' On or about the *first* of April last, you stole my buffalo robe, with four or five blankets, a plush shawl, a pillow and a pair of gray pants, from one of the hotels at Weldon, N. C.

On my arrival in camp, near Franklin, Va., I found the ground covered with snow. For the want of my robe, I slept uncomfortable on the cold ground, caught a severe cold, and was, in consequence, sick and unable to do any work for more than a week. From that time to the present my health has been feeble, and I have not been able to endure the hardships and privations of the camp life, as I did before, when I slept comfortably. I have been in the S. C. Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia, suffering from a settled cold and bronchitis.

I am now, through the kindness of the surgeon and commanders of Jenkins' Brigade, at home on sick furlough, endeavoring to regain my former health. *You*, by this act of theft, are the cause of my disability to discharge the sacred duties of my office. * * *

Return the robe and contents to the hotel whence you stole them, and leave them in the care of the proprietor. The robe is marked on the flesh side thus:—" Capt. T. D. Gwin, 1st S. C. V.

Do this and *steal no more*, and you will have a better conscience, and oblige T. D. GWIN,
Chaplain 1st S. C. V.

Greenville, S. C., July 8th, 1863.

Second Attack on Charleston, Commencing Friday Morning, July 10th, 1863.

We copy from the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th inst., the following particulars of the first day's second attack by the Federals to take the City of Charleston, by an eye witness. The writer says:

It had been expected in official circles for several days previously that an attack was in contemplation, and accordingly all our forces on the Island were put in motion to meet the enemy. About daylight Friday morning, a battery of the enemy, of not less than fifty guns, together with about fifteen boat howitzers, mounted on the enemy's barges, and the guns from four Monitors, opened a tremendous fire on Captain Mitchel's battery, completely enfilading it on the right and left, causing some havoc among both officers and men.

The fire from the boat howitzers was particularly destructive. The sharp-shooters of the enemy also did considerable execution by picking off the men at the guns. It was by one of these that the gallant Lieut. John Bee was killed, a Minnie ball striking and passing through his head. The men, notwithstanding this terrible shower of solid shot, shell and bullets, stood to their guns nobly, and it was not until they were completely exhausted, and the enemy who had landed in force were rapidly approaching, that the order was given to retire.

The enemy succeeded in capturing several of our men, whose exhausted condition prevented escape. Captain J. Rivenel Macbeth and Lieut. G. Hayward are reported among the prisoners so taken. It was stated yesterday that Captain Mitchel was at one time in the hands of the enemy, when his men rallied and succeeded in getting him away from his captors. After the abandonment of the battery Capt. Mitchel's artillerymen fell back with the infantry to Battery Wagner. The enemy's infantry then threw out a line of skirmishers, and advanced, forming in three lines of battle across Gregg's Hill to Vinegar Hill.

The 21st Regiment, S. C. V., Major McIver commanding, and Nelson's battalion, together with the artillerists, all under the command of Colonel Graham, were sent forward to oppose the enemy's further progress. A severe fight ensued, and our forces gradually fell back to Battery Wagner. Two desperate but unsuccessful attempts to carry the battery by assault were made by the Yankees. It is both a sad and the enemy suffered terribly, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on the field.

The Yankees, after this, fell back to Vinegar Hill—It is said they took and still held possession of Colonel Graham's former headquarters. The enemy, after falling back received reinforcements, and made a show of again moving against the battery. The force of the enemy engaged on Friday is supposed to have been about four thousand. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will probably be about three hundred.

The firing on both sides ceased about half-past six, when the Yankees withdrew. The report that one left during the engagement in a crippled condition was untrue. The whole four were engaged throughout the action, and in the absence of their fire upon Battery Wagner was very severe. We learn, however, that the battery was very slightly injured. An officer who observed the effect of our shots, says they struck and rolled off the sides and decks of the Monitors like so many marbles or cobble-stones. Captain Hackell's and Lieutenant Bee's bodies fell into the hands of the enemy.—Drs. R. B. Hanckan and Prioleau are said to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Captain Langdon Cheves, an accomplished and very efficient officer of the Engineer corps, was killed almost instantly by a shell from a Monitor exploding in Battery Wagner, and striking him in the head. His body was brought to the city last evening.

From fifty to sixty of the wounded arrived on the different steamers from Morris' Island during the day and last evening. A number of those painfully wounded were obliged to walk to the hospitals under a hot sun for want of conveyances. This, we trust, will be remedied in future.

We omitted to mention in the right place that Fort Sumter opened on the turreted monsters and the Yankee infantry on the South end of Morris' Island, with what result we are unable to say.

The light doubtless will be renewed to-day, with greater fierceness than any we have yet seen. The enemy has certainly shown a deep laid plan, and is determined to push it.

Yesterday evening the main body of the enemy on the Stono side had congregated at Battery Island, besides throwing out a large picket force as far as Grimball's and Legaré's, on James Island.

It was also reported that the notorious Colonel Montgomery, with his negro troops, had gone up Edisto with the design of destroying the pontoon bridge at Milltown, near Adam's Run, and tearing up the track. We could not learn what foundation there was for the report.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, Friday, on Morris' Island:

Killed—Captain Charles Haskell, Capt. Langdon Cheves, Lieut. John Bee.

Wounded—Captain J. W. Ford, Lieutenant Alston, Captain Wild, Captain Thomas, Capt. Tarrh.

Missing—Capt. Howard, Lieut. A. P. Craig, Capt. Reddy, Lieut. Woodward.

From the Charleston Courier, 13th inst.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The second day morning on Battery Wagner, and the heavy bombardment kept up on that work by the Monitors and two dead guns for several hours Saturday and Sunday, has demonstrated fully that the enemy has determined to make his present movement a decisive attack on our city.

It is not known as yet with certainty what the force of the enemy is, but prisoners report it from fifteen to twenty thousand. Several demonstrations have been made on Johnson Island and the Savannah Railroad, doubtless intended as feints to divide attention and endeavor to carry some weak point. If so, the enemy, we are confident, will find himself foiled.

It is but natural with the sound of booming cannon on every side, that our community, who are more especially interested in the welfare of husbands, sons and brothers, now engaged, should show more or less excitement.—Never, however, have we seen greater calmness and a more determined spirit exhibited. The old and the young have enrolled themselves, and the organization of our militia has been effected so quietly and rapidly as to surprise even the most sanguine.

About daylight Saturday morning the enemy made their first determined assault on Battery Wagner, the centre fortification of Morris' Island. It was no doubt intended to be a surprise. The assault was led by four Companies of the Seventh Connecticut, supported on the right and left by the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiments, with the Third New Hampshire, Forty-eighth New York and sixth Connecticut, in reserve—in all, between four and five thousand men. The front advanced bravely up to the battery—our men, according to previous orders, reserving their fire until the enemy had got within musket range, when a terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry opened upon the advance. Some few of the foremost companies rushed forward only to be shot down or taken prisoners. The havoc in the front line caused the others to waver but for a moment, when they retreated precipitately in apparent confusion back behind the sand hills.

The prisoners report their loss of the previous day about fifty killed and wounded. They also state that Lieut. Bee was still alive Saturday, but very severely wounded. Lieut. Campbell, who was at Capt. Mitchel's battery at the time of the attack and took part in the action, gives the following particulars:

Lieut. G. O. Heyward, who was fighting one of his guns, upon being ordered to retreat, declined, and said he would fight his gun to the last. The enemy mounted his work and carried the battery at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. Heyward was shot through both hips. A shell struck the gun worked by Lieut. Bee, and exploded, ten pieces striking his breast and four in the face. He was carried for a distance of about five hundred yards by his men, when being hard pressed by the enemy, they were compelled to leave him, and laid him in front of Capt. Mitchell's tent.—Capt. Macbeth was stunned by a shell and taken prisoner. The prisoners report him doing well when last seen.—Eight guns and three mortars fell into the hands of the enemy. These had been placed in position on the sand hills at the lower end of the Island, and were designed to command the approaches from Little Folly Island.

The enemy's loss is estimated to have been at least fully five hundred. One hundred of his dead lay directly in front of the battery, one hundred and thirty unhurt and about eighty wounded were taken prisoners. The commanding officer of the assaulting column, General Strong, is reported by the prisoners to be seriously wounded. The last we seen of him he had fallen from his horse and was carried off the field by his men. Several other officers of the enemy are reported by the prisoners to be either killed or badly wounded—among them Lieut. Col Rodman, Capt. Theodore Burdick, Lieut. John Wilson, of the Seventh Connecticut, and Maj. John W. Hicks, of the Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania. Among the officers, prisoners, unhurt, are Capt. D. B. Hoagland, Capt. V. B. Chamberlain, Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Lieut. E. C. Jordan, all of the Seventh Connecticut, and Lieut. E. W. Ware, Ninth Maine. Our loss was reported to be five killed and ten wounded.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

We make the following extract from the letter of the Army Correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*:

WINCHESTER, VA., July 6, 1863.

The reasons which have detained me here for the past three days seem no longer to exist, and I shall, therefore, leave this evening for Martinsburg, and will get to the army as soon as possible.

Our army is certainly now at Hagerstown, Boonsboro', and Frederick, Md., and *seem to be* on the route to Baltimore. My own impression is that the great battle of the war will be fought at or near the Relay House, the prizes at stake being nothing less than Baltimore and Washington. * * *

The positions which the enemy held at Gettysburg in the last *two days'* battles were *quite impregnable*, and Gen. Lee has done wisely in changing his base and forcing the enemy to meet him on a fairer field.—There is also another reason assigned for our change of position, but, for prudential reasons, I will withhold it.

There has been no general engagement since Sunday, and all the rumours of our successes since then are, you may rely upon it, unfounded. * * *

It is quite true that the enemy have reoccupied Maryland Heights, but they have not as yet, I think, attempted a foothold on the Virginia side.

Reports from the army all concur that the spirit of the men are invincible, and that they are nothing dampened by the late severe battle, in which our loss cannot, I think, fall short of ten thousand; some two thousand of these are now here. At least three thousand more are on the road between here and Williamsport, Md.

Generals Heth, Scales, Pender, G. T. Anderson, and Jenkins, are here, and well cared for. Gen. Semmes is said to be at Martinsburg. A good number of the wounded have gone on up the Valley. Just here let me ask where are your "Richmond Committees for our wounded?" Their labors have been valuable in the past, and ought not to be abated now. This campaign is not over, and Winchester is the point for them.

Since my letter of yesterday, I have obtained from the registry at the Receiving Hospital, the following additional list of wounded field and staff officers:

Major Morris, 7th La.
Adjutant Orr, 6th La.
Major Brooks, 20th N. C.
Lieut. Col. Moody, 43d Miss.
Major Finney, 47th Miss
Major Cobb, 44th Va.
Colonel Lightfoot, 6th Ala.
Major Culver, 6th Ala.
Colonel Little, 11th Ga.
Major Jones, 9th Ga.
Colonel Himon, 11th N. C.
Colonel W. J. Hoke, 38th N. C.
Lieut. Colonel Ashford, 38th N. C.
Adjutant Riddick, 34th N. C.
Colonel Barton, Phillips' Legion.
Major Dawson, 8th Ga
Colonel Semmes,
Major Gillette, 13th Va. Cavalry.
Colonel Withers, 42d Va.
Adjutant Stewart, 3d Va
Adjutant Alexander, 3d Ga.
Surgeon Fry, 16th N. C.
Lieut. Colonel Gordon, 34th N. C.
Adjutant Green, 11th Ga.

The battle field occupied by us is represented to have been on a plain, and our severe loss is attributed to the fact that we had to charge over this long plain, which was completely commanded by the enemy's guns, and up the steep hills. And yet this was accomplished, and but for our thinned ranks, it is said, we could have held the fortifications into which we certainly at one time entered.

Our artillery, which first so distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, is said to have won new laurels here, and to have placed beyond cure its great efficiency as a leading arm of the service. This, indeed, is believed to have been one of the severest artillery fights of the war.

The proportion of wounded is much greater than in any previous fight of the war. Our loss in killed is small compared with the wounded. Our loss in prisoners, it is thought, will reach at least three thousand.

* * * * * *

Our officers and men who have returned, report the prevalence of an *apparently* great peace feeling in Pennsylvania, and great weariness of the war. The troops lived finely. The people offered them everything they had; some took the Confederate money, others said they could make no use of it, and declined it. They supposed we come to plunder and devastate, and were most agreeably disappointed that we spared their lives, for which, in some instances, they begged piteously.

The slaughter has been dreadful and the fighting most severe. It is said we had three hundred pieces of artillery bearing upon them at one time. The enemy have undoubtedly lost heavy, and the most decisive results must follow this invasion of the Free States; the war has been carried to their doors. God grant it may be kept there until peace is secure. X.

From the Illustrated News.

Gen. Samuel Cooper.

The World has seen but one Cæsar and one Napoleon, nor is it probable that it will see another of either for ten centuries to come. Yet when armies are already organized and provided with all the weapons and munitions of war, there will always be found Generals to lead them with at least tolerable ability. To originate armies out of the mass of a population unused to the stern discipline of the camp—to create the munitions of war out of literally nothing—to form soldiers out of a population brave indeed, but undisciplined and impatient of restraint—this is a task quite as difficult as to lead them to victory after they have been once organized. The mind that can accomplish this is at least as rare as the mind that conceived the battle of Pharsalia, or that planned the overthrow of the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz.

Cannot possessed this faculty in a high degree, and so does the illustrious General, whose services it is the purpose of this sketch to illustrate. It is proper to remark that the task accomplished by Carnot was much easier than that accomplished by Gen. Cooper. The former had an army of 150,000 regular troops which had been employed by the King, and which had all come over to the Republic, to begin with. This body afforded a nucleus around which the new levies might be formed into an army, and many of France's most illustrious soldiers came out of its ranks. The latter had no advantage of the sort. He was obliged to create all—army, artillery, small arms, horses, the means of feeding the men, everything in fact—for we were utterly destitute of everything, and we had neither money to buy, nor access to the proper markets, if we had had it. To the amazement of the whole world, and to the amazement of no portion of it so profoundly as to the Yankees, a powerful army *was* created, was led to the field, and has been constantly victorious ever since. It is one of the miracles of history, and the credit of having wrought it is due more to Gen. Cooper than to all other persons combined.

Gen. Cooper is a native of the State of New York. He was born in the year 1798, and in 1813, when only fifteen years old, entered the Military Academy at West Point. The period of study was not so long at that time as it is now, so that he graduated in 1815, and received his commission of second lieutenant of light artillery, by brevet, on the 11th of December of that year. He became 2d lieutenant in 1817, and when, in 1821, the army was re-organized, he was retained in the rank he then held. He became first lieutenant during the same year, of the Third Artillery, and, in 1824, was transferred to the Fourth. In 1828, he became aid-de-camp to Gen. Macomb, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1836. In 1831, he was appointed captain by brevet, 'for faithful service ten years in one grade.' In 1836, he became a full captain. In 1847, he was made brevet Major of the staff (assistant adjutant general,) and, in 1848, brevet colonel of the staff, 'for meritorious conduct,' particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the Mexican war. In 1852, Gen'l Cooper, whose peculiar talent had become widely known to the army and the public, was appointed Adjutant General of the United States. In that office, he was brought directly and continually into contact with the present President of the Confederate States, when Secretary of War to the United States. Doubtless President Davis soon discovered his extraordinary qualification for that office, if he was ignorant of them before. The consequences were most beneficial to the country. General Cooper, whose political principles had long been well known, resigned his office three days after the inauguration of Lincoln (7th March, 1861). He immediately offered his services to President Davis, and, on the 16th of March, was appointed Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. He found a Herculean task before him. An army was to be created, furnished with everything, and taught to fight. How ably he has accomplished his task let the noble army now in the field and the proud military attitude of the country testify.

General Cooper is the compiler of a work on tactics, designed for the use of the militia of the United States. It is highly spoken of by those who are acquainted with the subject of which it treats. He is the highest in rank of all our generals.

It is stated that Rosecrans carries with him Pontoon bridges of enormous size. No matter what the dimensions of his bridges, if he ever attempts to cross the Tennessee on one of them, it will prove emphatically a "Bridge of *size!*" *sighs.—Chat. Rebel.*

HON. THOS. D. McDOWELL.

WE have reason to believe that the people of the 4th District will be gratified to have the Hon. T. D. McDOWELL represent them in the next Confederate House of Representatives.

Judging from the wisdom and prudence of his past acts, we would be glad to have him fill again the same post of honor and hope, that his countrymen will give him an unanimous vote in the next November election.

MANY VOTERS.

July 15. 235-2t&42-1t*

From Gen. Lee's Army.

Confederate Account of the Battle at Gettysburg—Gen. Lee falls back in good order to Hagerstown—Maryland not to be abandoned.

A wounded officer of Wright's Brigade, who arrived at Richmond Thursday evening, gives some interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement the *Dispatch* gathers the following particulars:

On the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing were seriously engaged. We *drove the enemy back five miles* to the heights, which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights and the order being executed resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back, and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed that our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance, out of which not a single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them had been attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk, were sent off Saturday about noon. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle field.

In the fights of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours.—In the charge upon them which drove them five miles, their loss while flying before our troops, was enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and five or six Captains, came out in charge of a second Lieutenant, the ranking officers having been either killed or wounded.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression —"splendidly." There was no demoralization. None of the officers have any idea that Gen. Lee intends to recross the Potomac, nor has that intention been even hinted at by the officers commanding corps. It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland.—The men were in good spirits and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed was very high. It is proper to state that the officer from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool, and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned.

We last night conversed with two wounded soldiers of Pickett's division, who left Gettysburg at 12 o'clock on Saturday. They report that Pickett's division was with Longstreet in the centre, on Friday and participated in the charge upon the heights. The charge resulted in a repulse, but nothing else.

The enemy did not leave his fortified heights to try a battle in the field again that day. Our two informants, who were wounded, went back to their tents on the same ground they had occupied the night before, and the next day at noon were sent off to Martinsburg.—They report the loss in the division as very heavy. The 1st Va., in Kemper's brigade, and the 14th Va., in Armstead's brigade, suffered heavily. Colonel J. Gregory Hodges, of the latter regiment, one of the best and bravest officers of the Army, was reported by our informant to be killed or severely wounded. The 53d Va., also in Armstead's brigade suffered heavily. The Captains of companies H., and K., (names not recollected) are reported killed. They say that in the falling back of our army there was no straggling, and that it was done in excellent order. Skirmishing was going on when they left at noon Saturday.

We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman had arrived in Richmond from Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night. He reports that the news received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of despondency pervaded the whole community in consequence of the intelligence. Efforts were made to prevent the information received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on that city when he should attempt it, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the city. No security was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a dispatch had been received by the President from Gen. Lee, stating that his army, in good order, had fallen back to Hagerstown. We enquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such dispatch had been received by him. It is stated, however, that a dispatch was received, (by whom we could not learn) from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, stating that the army had reached Hagerstown, with a large number of prisoners, and that our forces were entrenching themselves on the hills around the town.

A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life at Gettysburg makes the following statement, from which it will be seen how difficult it is to surround or cut off Gen. Lee:

"Gettysburg lies Northeast of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is Southeast from it a distance of 32 miles.—There is a chain of mountains lying on the West of and within 8 miles of Gettysburg on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If Gen. Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, as a pursuing army would have to go around them Southward through Frederick, or else be exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

The President received a letter from Gen'l Lee on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.—*Rich. Enq.*, 13th.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

Effect of the Invasion.

It is natural that brave men should step into the ranks to repel invasion; they cannot stand with folded arms to gaze upon the glare of their own burning habitations, nor will they look upon the hostile columns that tread their soil as if they were the parts of holiday pageants. But the fact that the actual calamities of war has come to their own thresholds will cause them to think more earnestly, and earnest thought is the natural and best ally of peace. The honest yeomanry that are gathered together this day for the defence of Pennsylvania, will, in the solemn night, when grouping about their camp-fires, commune with their own hearts upon the question that is thus being brought home to their comprehension. They will take counsel not from their own common sense and instincts, and less from the sophistries of demagogues. The whole North may be ablaze with excitement, but the peace sentiment, being of that intense and self-creative nature which depends not upon passing emotion and transient enthusiasm, is not only invulnerable to the vicissitudes of war, but throughout all its future phases will gather proselytes all alike in the temporary lull and in the raging tempest.

REACHED HOME.—Maj. McNeill, whose wound at Middleburg was noticed last week, has reached home.—The wound is more serious than we had supposed at first. Still he is doing well.—*Presbyterian.*

The Knights of the Golden Circle broke open the depot at Toledo, Ohio, on the 6th, opened two or three boxes of guns and helped themselves, besides taking a plenty of ammunition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

ANOTHER "ON TO RICHMOND."

RICHMOND, July 12th, 1863.

We have reports this morning of another "On to Richmond" by the way of James River. Two Monitors, three wooden gun boats, and several transports, with about five thousand troops, are said to have passed Sandy Point on yesterday. No other news.

THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1863.

The correspondence of the Whig, dated Winchester, July 8th, says that in Gen'l J. O. Davis' brigade, every field officer was wounded. Gen. Hood was wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell, but it will be saved. General Trimble lost his leg which was wounded in a previous battle. The following embraces the list of casualties: Col. V. D. Grover, 61st Va.; Adjt. Campbell, 48th Miss.; Col. Miller, 42d Miss.; Col. Smith, 55th N. C.; Col. Edmonston, 38th Va.; Col. DeSassure, of S. C.; Col. Jones, 20th Ga., reported killed; Col. Thomas, 8th Ga., wounded; Col. Jack Brown, 59th Ga., shot through both legs; Major Gee of Ga., Col. Kennedy, of S. C.; Lt. Col. Whittle, 56th Va; Col. Thos. Griffin, 18th Miss.; Col. Holder, 17th Miss; Col McElvoy, 13th Miss.; and Col. Gnatt, 19th Va., are reported wounded. Lt. Co'. Fleagan, 15th Ala., leg amputated; Col. Lightfoot, and Maj. Culver, 6th Ala: Colonel Humphries and Maj. Blair, 2nd Miss., are reported missing.

The writer says that the disadvantages of our position at Gettysburg, may be understood by saying that it was decidedly worse than the position of the hostile forces in the first battle of Fredericksburg, reversed. Our loss has dwindled down astonishingly from the first reports. Most of the wounds are in the hand, arm, and leg.

It is reported that Meade's army is concentrating near Washington.

FROM JACKSON—THE EN

Col. Harry Maury, of the 32nd Ala., is severely wounded. A Yankee Colonel, and two Majors and a number of officers have been captured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 13th, 1863.

Fighting hard last night, and is cloudy this morning—there has been but little firing on either side. The enemy have their batteries in position, plainly visible from the State House. Our troops are much elated with their success on the [illegible].

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON—PORT HUDSON SURRENDERED—VICKSBURG PRISONERS.

JACKSON, July 13th, 1863.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The status of affairs at Port Hudson surrendered on the 9th. The paroled prisoners will be at Brandon Station to-morrow. Cars have been sent there for them. Cobb's battery is in the action on Tuesday.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHANGE OF AFFAIRS AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 14 h, 1863.

Affairs are quiet here yesterday. Gen. Pemberton arrived here last night. Another who came with him reports that Gen. Osterhaus's body was going to the rear, he was killed by a cannon ball on the 12th—[illegible] Several houses were struck by the enemy's shells.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 14 via Cobbs 15.

The loading of three trains today to Grant, ask to buy the Yankee dead in front of our [illegible] permission to send assistance, in order [illegible] which was refused.—[illegible] were agreed to.

[illegible] employed all the afternoon in burying [illegible] number has not yet been ascertained.—[illegible] flag of truce admit a loss [illegible] hundred. Among their killed and wounded [illegible] Col. King, Capt. Hall, 41st Illinois, [illegible] Lieuts. Jo. Abernathy, 3rd [illegible] officers as Maj. Lamb, 26th Ga., killed; Lt. [illegible] 7th Tex., Lt. Hist. 4th Miss., B. James, of [illegible] severely wounded. The time specified passed [illegible] was flushed.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

From Gen. M'Ade's Headquarters.

HEADQ'RS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 9, 1863.

The great event was had at Boonsboro by [illegible] under Generals Buford and Kilpatrick, [illegible] commands of Generals Stuart, Hampton [illegible] with a division of infantry.

[illegible] patrick's division was encamped in the [illegible] of the town. General Buford, who [illegible] two miles in advance, was attacked [illegible] o'clock in the morning.—[illegible] immediately moved out to the front, [illegible] of Fairfield and Devin, engaged [illegible]

[illegible] was planted upon every com[illegible] and was served with great effect[illegible] pressed our lines so closely that [illegible] to fall back, though the retrograde [illegible] very slowly, disputing the ground [illegible] cavalry repeatedly charged the ene[illegible] and routing his cavalry; but the [illegible] to head that it was at length de[illegible] upon Boonsboro.

[illegible] third division of the Eleventh corps [illegible] cavalry dashed impetuously upon the [illegible] their rear.

[illegible] Gen. Michelowski's battery [illegible] United States artillery, had four pieces dis[illegible] much wounded. There were no other [illegible]

[illegible] no sign on the part of the enemy seems to [illegible] to make a movement in force for the purpose of [illegible] A large group of officers—supposed [illegible] composed of General Lee and staff—was [illegible] from which point they were watched [illegible] with field glasses.

[illegible] and not cease until 8 o'clock, and in [illegible] of ammunition expended and the [illegible] of our cavalry it is remarkable that [illegible] so insignificant.

[illegible] patrick was confined to his bed by [illegible] but it is believed that his illness [illegible] him from his command.

[illegible] out to-night with his division, [illegible] enemy toward Hagerstown. The [illegible] Hagerstown, with his front extending [illegible] Funkstown, and thence around Ha[illegible] from three to five miles—[illegible] in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg. The rope ferry at the latter [illegible] and the only means of crossing [illegible] the enemy are at Williamsport. [illegible] build a large amount of lumber, with which they built flat boats, [illegible] by means of ropes stretched [illegible] It is reported that the enemy has [illegible] near Williamsport; but from all that [illegible] believed that this structure has been [illegible] available by high water.

[illegible] over to the Virginia shore his wounded [illegible] trains, but no troops have yet crossed [illegible] being hurried over to the Maryland [illegible] there is every indication that Lee intends [illegible] battle at Hagerstown. His position [illegible] affords better opportunities for [illegible] than that occupied by us at Gettysburg.

[illegible] is busily recovering from the fatigue of the battle of Gettysburg, and is eager to renew the fight. New shoes have been distributed, fresh supplies for the artillery have arrived, and every one is in good spirits.

[illegible] to-day sixty additional surgeons arrived from Washington to supply the vacancies occasioned by the duties [illegible] additional surgeons in the Gettysburg hospitals.

[illegible] is expected to take place this week. [illegible] river is so high that Lee cannot cross with [illegible] army, and its destruction seems daily more certain. [illegible] confident of success.

[illegible] Humphreys has been appointed Chief of [illegible] staff, vice Gen. Meade, promoted. The appointment meets with [illegible] approval.

[illegible] B. Howard, Assistant Quartermaster at [illegible] has been appointed Chief Quartermaster [illegible] Capt. Howard has served upon [illegible] Generals McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, [illegible] present position solely to the energy and [illegible] which he discharged his duties.

[illegible] of the severe character of the [illegible] from the fact that since Gen Kilpatrick [illegible] command of the division, ten days [illegible] have been sixty-six commissioned [illegible] and seventy-eight men killed, [illegible] missing.

For the Wilmington Journal.

DEATH OF RESPECT.

CAMP CASWELL, July 10th, 1863.

Capt. E. B. Dudley's Co., D., 56th Regt. N. C. T., [illegible] for the purpose of giving some [illegible] in regard to the death of Wm. Hosea [illegible] Sergt. Wilborn, Lieut. Barnes was called [illegible] and Sergt. Turrentine appointed Secretary.—[illegible] Committee, composed of Sergt. Wilson, [illegible] Matthews, Peter Pridgen and Mr. Thomas Shepard, [illegible] by the Chairman to draft resolutions.

[illegible] a few minutes the Committee reported [illegible] following resolutions, which were adopted:

[illegible] we bow submissively to the Great [illegible] in his dispensations of mercy or judgment upon the [illegible] in which we are deeply pained to learn of the death of our esteemed friend and brother soldier, Wm. Hosea [illegible] died on the 1st instant.

[illegible] that while he was ready and willing [illegible] the superiors, discharging all his duties [illegible] with the spirit of a true soldier and patriot; and in [illegible] the members of the Company he was [illegible] courteous and an agreeable gentleman.

[illegible] That in his death the country has lost a patriot, [illegible] and the members of this Company a kind [illegible] companion; and that we, as a Company, [illegible] desire to mingle our grief with that of his bereaved [illegible] and desire to offer to her our condolence [illegible] her state of distress.

[illegible] That a copy of these resolutions be sent to [illegible] bereaved brother soldier's wife; also, to the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and North Carolina Presbyterian, for publication.

On motion of Sergt. Turrentine the meeting adjourned.

SIMON A. BARNES, Chm'n.

M. H. TURRENTINE, Sec'y.

The brave soldiers of the 21st Regiment, S. C. V., (Graham's) were among those that fought desperately for us and our homes and their loved soil on Friday.—Owing to the excessive heat of the weather, the men had stripped themselves as far as possible, and in the fight they lost their clothing and nearly all their baggage.

We shall deem it a priviledge to receive and apply any donation in money or clothing which may be left at the *Courier* office for the men of the 21st Regiment.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Meade, the commander of the Federal army of the Potomac, is a brother-in-law of General Henry A. Wise, of the Confederate army.

For the Journal.

CAMP OF CUMMING'S BATTERY,
Near Kinston, July 11th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

We were all most egregiously astonished on receipt of the Journal of the 8th instant, containing a communication signed "Willie," and slandering most foully the young men of the Town of Wilmington, and as an excuse for it, the writer says, he was requested to do so by a citizen of the Town of Wilmington—shame on that citizen—he is not worthy of his birth-place. If the good old Town needed chastizing, was there not some one "native and to the manor born," that could have administered the lash, no matter how wrongfully—could he not even have done so himself? Now, as regards the lady who suggested swearing in the young men—hoopskirts are something we don't like to be enveloped in; and a woman's tongue is something we have no particular desire to come in contact with, as it cutteth like a two-edged sword. But perhaps, if the veracity of Tommy or Harry, as regards their age had been doubted, she would have blown up and made as great a spluttering as a camphene lamp when it bursts, over her dear brothers. Perhaps "Willie" would have "Babies in swaddling cloths and children with pinafores" in the service; very likely he would like to command such a regiment, as no doubt it would be policy to hold them in reserve, or keep them behind the *walls of a Fort.* Or he might desire to see the navy yards, machine shops and foundries worked by gilded butterflies, that are always ready to cry out "Wolf, Wolf," and lean most lovingly on an arm of a wearer of a pair of shoulder straps. On the other hand it would suit him better to see the gates of the city bolted, all places of business shut up and vacated, grass growing in the streets, and all wearing the appearance of the dead. Some time ago we were in Wilmington about thirty six days and during that time we did not see a native young man that either was not plying his trade, had a substitute, or otherwise lawfully exempt. 'Tis true we saw some "hobbytyboys" "neither men nor boys," for as you remarked not a great while ago, Messrs. Editors, the tribe of boys are about played out. Let "Willie" enquire of the vacated and desolate homes, if Wilmington has been recreant.—Let him ask those ladies in mourning where are their sons, their husbands and their brothers, why they are not in the service, and they will tell him to inquire of the winds that sweep across the ensanguined plains of Virginia. Let him listen to them instead of humming birds, and he will find out that Wilmington has been a giant in the task, and never has removed her shoulder from the wheel. If not another man from the town were to enlist; if not another one of her sons were slain, she, at the end of this war, will be among the most bereaved of mothers. If "Willie" thinks the young men of Wilmington laggards in the good cause, let him walk over the bloody fields of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Seven Pines, and the plains before Richmond, and overturn the dead, and see how many will be recognized as being from Wilmington. Let that Wilmingtonian bearer lest the names of the gallant boys, whom I would none but it might cause pain, haunt him and cry out "*Et tu brute*"

BERIAN.

For the Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., July 11, 1863.
General Hospital No. 10.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing that many friends of the 20th N. C. T. are very anxious to hear from their relatives engaged in the late battle near Gettysburg, I hasten to send a partial list of the casualties among the officers. It would afford me great pleasure to give a list of the entire regiment, but it is utterly impossible at the present time.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Lt. Col. N. Slough, in left arm; Maj. J. S. Brooks, in left arm.
Company A—Wounded, Capt. P. A. Smith, in foot; Lt. J. D. Irwin, in hand.
Company C—Wounded, Lt. P. Williams, in face.
Company D—Killed, Lt. J. L. Gore.
Company F—Wounded, J. W. Wright, in face. Killed, Lt. F. C. Wilson.
Company G—Killed, Capt. O. E. Mercer, Lt. T. C. Fulwood.
Company H—Wounded, Capt C. B. Monk, in breast.
Company I—Wounded Capt. D. J. Derano, in hand.
All the wounds are slight.
Please give this a place in your paper and oblige
Yours, &c.,
J. S. BROOKS,
Maj. 20th N. C. T.

Interesting Correspondence.

Hon. A. H. Stephens on a Mission to Washington—He is not allowed to proceed further than Newport News—His Mission Rejected—The Federal Authorities Consider "the Authorized Channels" Sufficient.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

RICHMOND, 2nd July, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

SIR—Having accepted your patriotic effort to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive from the terms of the letter that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as *President*, instead of Commander-in-chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me, as President. To this latter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissable only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them, sometimes for months in camps and prisons and in persisting in taking captives non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides—a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism, and discretion, that while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, 8th July, 1853.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

SIR—Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d inst., I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 3d, she started down James river, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th) at about one o'clock, P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieut. Davidson that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on board the United States flag-ship Minnesota, lying below, and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral Lee a note, stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fort Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral at 12 o'clock M. on that day, I directed Lieut. Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to this Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half past two o'clock P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D. The other boat bore the answer of Lt. Col. W. H. Ludlow, to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut. Col. Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Col Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influences and views that led to this determination after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me), are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed, as I was, with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it, and I can but entertain the belief that, if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severest horrors, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[A]

C. S. STEAMER "TORPEDO,"
On James River, July 4th, 1863.

SIR—As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as Secretary.

For the purpose of delivering the communication in person and conferring upon the subjects to which it relates, I desire to proceed directly to Washington city in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEX'R H. STEPHENS,

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Flag-Ship Minnesota.

[B.]

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Virginia,
July 4, 1863—2:30 P. M.

SIR—Your communication of this date is received. I will report by telegraph your arrival and object, and inform you of the result without delay.

Very respectfully yours,
S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Com'g North Atlantic Blockading Squad'n.

Hon. Alex'r H. Stephens, Military Com'r.

[C.]

C. S. STEAMER TORPEDO,
Off Newport News, Va.,
12 o'clock M., July 6th, 1863.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee,
U. S. Flag-Ship Minnesota.

SIR—Will Admiral Lee inform me, if he can, how long it will probably be before an answer will be made to my note of the 4th instant?

Will he please, also, forward the accompanying letter from Hon. Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, United States Agent of Exchange?

Most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[D.]

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Va.,
July 6th, 1863.

SIR—The request contained in your communication of the 4th instant is considered inadmissible.

The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Comd'g N. A. Block'g Sq'n.

Hon. Alex'r H. Stephens.

[E]

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
Seventh Army Corps.
Fort Monroe, July 6th, 1863.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens:

Sir—In the temporary absence of Major Gen. John A. Dix, commanding this department, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the officer commanding U. S. forces, Fort Monroe, and in the execution of instructions from the Secretary of War, to inform you that the request therein contained is deemed inadmissible.

The customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW,
Lieut. Col. and Ass't Insp'r Gen'l,
Seventh Army Corps,
Agent for Exchange of Prisoners

HYDROPHOBIA CURED AFTER THE DISEASE WAS FULLY DEVELOPED.—The Brooklyn (New York) papers mention the following remarkable cure of a shipwright, named Oscar Bureh, who was bitten recently by a mad dog, hydrophobia manifesting itself on the Sunday following. He was most violent and rabid during each successive attack of the disease. What followed is thus narrated:

On Monday morning, the 10th instant, Dr. Louis Bauer, the health officer of the city, took entire charge of the case, and actuated by the theory that the poison had expended its virulence upon the spinal cord, as it always does, having caused inflammation of that organ, directed his attention upon it. Without administering a grain of medicine, he ordered a thorough (wet) cupping to the posterior part of the head and along the spine, following it up with ice applications to the same extent. The patient had to lay on his stomach, and was well secured by mechanical constraint during this treatment, which was continued unabated without interruption for three successive days and nights. The patient was protected against any return of paroxysm. His pulse and breathing became quiet, the pains gradually left him, and isolated muscular twitchings became likewise extinct.

Since Saturday last no outward symptom has disturbed the steady progress of recovery, and on Wednesday last the patient was discharged from medical treatment, apparently in the best state of health.

The case has naturally created much interest throughout the city, and the results of the treatment have been looked for with more than ordinary anxiety. It must be added that in some points the case differs from the ordinary experience, as we understand the shortest period heretofore observed between the inoculation of the hydrophobic poisons and the manifestation of the disease has been several days, whereas the present commenced forty eight hours after the bite.

Inasmuch, however, as the Burch case has been seen by quite a number of reliable persons, and by highly competent physicians, objections to its reality on the ground of time can scarcely be permitted. It is yet questionable whether the treatment resorted to in this case by Dr. Bauer will be as efficacious in its results in similar cases. At any rate, this instead will commend itself to the attention of the profession and the public at large, and future trials must decide its unfailing reliability.

Glimpses of Yankeedom.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel—a very good journal, by the way—is giving a series of "Notes in Hospital at St. Louis, by a wounded Confederate prisoner lately exchanged." We take the following extracts:

Notwithstanding the loud boastings of the Federal Government of its wealth and vast resources at hand, their private soldiers will tell you quite a different tale. Whether it be parsimony or inability on the part of the Government, or negligence or corruption among the officers, it is hard to tell; but from what I learned from the patients in the hospital, their fare is far harder and more meagre than that of our troops. Hard bread—which is but flour mixed with water and baked in thin square cakes, called hard tack, and detested by every soldier—with salt pork, is their principal food on the field and march. This hard tack is made by machinery and baked in large quantities in all the principal cities, and put up in boxes. If kept dry, it will keep a long time. It is light, easy of transportation, cheap, and goes a long way, because the soldier will not eat it. Ground coffee, largely adulterated, is scantily provided, with sugar.

The officers devote themselves to schemes of speculation, gain and public favor. They grossly neglect the welfare of their men, while they are earnest and vigilant in promoting their own interest and comfort. The men say they are very poorly supplied with transportation; that they have their knapsacks, blankets and tents to carry, and that they are often forced upon extraordinary marches without necessity. The tents are divided into sections and distributed among the men. I heard one of the men in the hospital say that his regiment had been marched forty miles on one stretch, upon a bet between his commander and another officer—the men not suspecting the cause of the heavy march at the time!

The North prides itself greatly upon the general diffusion of education and intelligence, and claims a vast superiority over the South in this particular. But if their soldiers are to be taken as any criterion of the facts of the case, they fall far short of sustaining their pretensions. As far as my observation extended and I was able to judge, they are far more illiterate, as a general rule, than our own men in arms. They appear to be possessed, also, of less spirit, animation and self-reliance than the Southrons. They exhibit little interest in anything outside of their own companies or regiments, and seem to have but a poor conception of the origin and causes of the war. It is surprising what little concern they manifest in what is transpiring, or in reading the daily journals. No arguments or even conversation is ever heard among them in relation to matters touching the conduct of their Government.—They show no interest in the administration of national affairs, and to all appearance, if possible, care less. They look to the Government to do every thing, and seem to regard it as something independent of the people. Hence, they do not act in unison with it, but have to be dragged to the performance of duty since the first impulses produced by excitement have subsided—showing that their enthusiasm, which led them into the service, was not the offspring of true and deep-seated patriotism.

Gen. Bragg's Retreat from Tullahoma.

The New York Times of July 4th, has the following editorial on the retreat of Gen. Bragg:

The intelligent readers of the elaborate expositions we have been enabled to give, in the Times' correspondence from General Rosencranz headquarters, of the military situation in Middle Tennessee, remember that no very valuable results were predicted from the advance that Gen. Rosencranz has just made. Gen. Rosencranz himself doubted the policy of an advance, and for causes that his march so far appears to have verified:

Our army has reached Tullahoma—the point to which Bragg's army fell back after the battle of Stones River—and Gen. Bragg is found to have again retreated—This is precisely what Gen. Rosencranz feared; and because of which fear he did not see the military propriety of advancing. Bragg has abandonded Shelbyville, abandoned Tullahoma and the line of Duck River, and fallen back, it is supposed, upon Chattanooga and the line of Tennessee River. Our correspondent with Gen. Rosecranz, anticipating the occupation by the Union army of the enemy's Duck River line, in a letter written June the 8th, asked:

What is Shelbyville? What is Tullahoma? What the line of the Duck River? Nothing—absolutely nothing! They are neither points of manœuvre, nor geographical objective points. The rebels are not brought a step nearer destruction than before. They retire to a new and stronger line along the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and we have the barren victory of thirty additional miles added to our already too deep line. If anything, we are worse off than before.

In a subsequent letter, written June 24th, our correspondent stated that the "sound heads" of General Rosecranz's army had little hope of getting a decisive engagement out of Gen. Bragg, at Tullahoma, or on the line of Duck River, though an advance upon that position was about to be made. It was thought that Bragg would fall back to induce Rosencranz to extend his lines by pursuit, and then would assume the offensive by attacking the communications of Gen. Rosencranz, with the hope of driving the latter back even to Nashville. But there was no danger of our capable and cautious commander falling into any such trap; and it was clearly advised in our correspondent's second letter that if Bragg did fall back from Tullahoma, the country "should not indulge in expectations of much in the way of pursuit." The plain reason was, Gen. Rosencranz did not have army enough to guard his extended lines of communication, and also attack Chattanooga, which is naturally one of the strongest points of the Confederacy.

Of course, at this distance, we cannot predict what new developments the actual progress of the campaign will make—whether Rosecranz will be induced to proceed in, or withdraw from a campaign that did not at the start promise him any definite results. But, judging from what our correspondent has communicated, the probability would seem to be that Gen. Rosecranz will now hold the line of Duck river till the grain crops of Middle Tennessee are garnered and marketed, so as to deprive Bragg of their use, and then he will adopt such a plan of action as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Northern Political Theories.

It seems to us that the obstinate and incurable misconception of the structure of our government is quite as broadly displayed by some of the political opponents of Lincoln in the North, as by that worthy himself.—Thus the New York World, of the 20th, attacking the absurd letter of Lincoln upon the arrest of Vallandingham, actually concedes that the Constitution of the United States does provide for its own practical suspension in times of invasion and civil war, and only insists that Congress, and not the President, is vested with the right of suspension. Again, look at the following, thrown out in the course of one of the World's reviews of Lincoln's letter:

"The President takes the broad ground that arrests may be made by the military power anywhere, and that the military power is the sole judge of the necessity for such arrests. He bases himself upon the assertion that the Constitution nowhere forbids it. We do not recollect any clause in the Constitution which forbids secession; but the whole instrument forbids it, and the whole instrument forbids the other. The Constitution is a granting instrument, and everything it does not grant, it denies expressly and distinctly."

It is clear, from the foregoing, that this astute defender of the Federal Constitution is fully possessed with the idea that it is a "granting instrument" to the States; because if it were a granting instrument to the Federal Government his deduction would be suicidal. Thus, the men who attack Lincoln's heresies are just as wide of the mark as he is. If the Constitution is a granting instrument to the States, then Lincoln is right in holding the States as the creatures of the Federal Government. His historical and political waggon is no further before the horse than that of the World. Both absolutely reverse political fact and theory, and put the Constitutional fabric top downwards. Is it any wonder that such political theorists and teachers as these should be able to exhibit this bloody and remorseless war against the fundamental principles of the American Republic as the fruit of their teachings?

Macon Telegraph.

Tribute of Respect.

THUNDERBOLT BATTERY,
Near Savannah, June 8th, 1863.

Agreeably to the enjoined order, the officers and members of the 63d Regiment assembled for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions and giving expression to the feelings of the entire command relative to the great loss sustained by the country, and more especially the irreparable loss sustained by the 63 Regiment Georgia Volunteers, in the death of Major John R. Giles, the christian soldier, efficient officer, and accomplished gentlemen.

HEADQUARTERS 63D GEORGIA REGIMENT,
July 7th, 1863.

Regimental order No. 93.

It becomes the painful duty of the Colonel Commanding to announce to the Regiment the death of their beloved and lamented brother in arms, Major John R. Giles. There is not a heart in this command which will not heave with sorrow at the removal of one so universally beloved. Affable and courteous to all, easily approached by men of all grades, interesting himself in the individual concerns of all who wore the uniform of this regiment, he is riveted in the affections of every man, and the remembrance of his character will be kept green in their hearts.

To the companies who, at Camp Gordon, experienced his care and kindness, the recollection of their own spontaneous testimonial of his worth, will be a source of sweet remembrance in the reflection that their appreciation of his high worth was manifested before he was removed from them by death.

But it is to those who have been associated with him in arms, for now nearly three years, that his loss is more peculiarly irreparable.

Perhaps there is not one of them upon whom he has not at some time conferred a favor, either in form, as requested by them, or in some silent act of service or self-denial, unconscious to the recipient. Upon his early grave they shed the tear of manly sorrow, and feel that a precious link in the chain of their happy brotherhood has been forever sundered.

To his two superior officers he was a younger brother, endeared to them by his unaffected piety, his unwavering devotion to them, his irreproachable character, and his spotless life. In the intimate relationship of three years, when every light and character must be developed, they can testify that, of all men with whom they have been thrown, he was unconceivably the purest. Never has an unchaste or profane word sullied his lips, nor has any action been inconsistent with the highest standard of christian excellence. His death with them has left a void, which nothing on earth can fully replace.

Let his memory be preserved as a precious treasure by this regiment. It is priceless and immortal! Let non-commissioned officers take his sergeantcy as a model. Let subalterns emulate his example as a Lieutenant. Let Captains contemplate the fruits of his labors in the drill and discipline of the company he once commanded. And let us all cherish the fragrance of pure christianity which pervaded his presence in life, shed a halo of light over his dying bed, and now sanctifies the sod which covers his earthly remains. As a token of respect for his memory, the regimental colors will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and each officer will wear upon his sword hilt the appropriate badge of mourning for the same time.

In order to allow every man of the regiment to participate in an expression of their feelings in the loss of Major Giles, the Colonel Commanding invites the entire regiment, officers and men, to assemble in the Ambrose Yard to-morrow afternoon, July 8th, at half past three.

By order
GEO. A. GORDON,
Colonel Commanding.

On motion, C. H. Gordon was called to the Chair, and Lieut. W. M. Bray requested to act as Secretary. The meeting being organized, Col. Gordon explained its object and delivered a short but pathetic eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Lieutenant Colonel George R. Black, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his Supreme Wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved companion in arms, Maj. John R. Giles.

Resolved, That in the death of Maj. Giles this regiment has been robbed of one of its most efficient officers, the country of one of its most devoted patriots, and the church of one of its brightest jewels.

Resolved, That in his stern and unwavering devotion to duty, in his untiring efforts to advance the interests of this command, in his free and generous intercourse with all the members of the regiment, in his daily delight in doing good, in his purity of heart and fervent piety, we recognize with thankfulness the characteristics of genuine goodness, and are assured that he now "sees God" in the enjoyment of the "many mansions" prepared for those who truly love Him.

Resolved, That while we bow with resignation to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," our hearts sink beneath the sod of our dearly loved comrade, and find comfort only in the reflection of his exalted happiness in Heaven.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family the assurance of our deepest sympathy, with the prayer that the God of mercy may pour upon their desolation the oil of comfort, and evolve from this mysterious providence the eternal welfare of their immortal souls.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the regimental order convening it, be published in the Savannah and Wilmington papers, and a certified copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE A. GORDON, Ch'm.

W. M. BRAY, Sec'y.

"Gone to Sleep."

On the Death of Little Herbert.

Hushed now in death, the voice so full of music
Folded the wee hands,—closed the eyes so blue,
While for our lost one tear drops are swift falling,
Bathing his memory in affection's pure due.
Soft be his dreamless rest, sweet angel sleeper,
Mourned by the night wings low and solemn sighs,
Freed, in his narrow home, from all his sufferings,
Watched by the quiet star's soft, pitying eyes.

Those stars, so fair at even, calmly shining,
Fill our fond hearts with bitter sorrow yet,
For, oh! our loved one's blue eyes softly beaming,
We never can while lingering here forget.
Yet not to earth's dark woes would we recall him,
Although our hearts are crushed beneath the sod,
We know our darling now is softly folded
Forever in the bosom of his God.

When the sweet, starry flowers are thickly springing
Above our little Herberts grave, we'll weep:
But not with hopeless sorrow, for we know
God in His fold of rest our little lamb will keep.
A star has paled and faded from our hearts,
But still with purer light it shines above;
There may it shed its radiance sweet, and serve
To guide *our* feet to that fair home of love.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 9th July, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. JAMES T. EXUM, to Miss PHOEBE WILLIAMS.

DIED.

In the town of Wilmington, July 9th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., VIRGINIA CHAMP, daughter of the late Col. Champ and Mrs. E. C. Davis, aged 2 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The funeral was from the residence of N. N. Nixon, Esq. to St. John's Church, and thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

It is not often that we record the death of one whose life was so joyous and happy. Intelligent much beyond her years, she had acquired to an astonishing degree, a knowledge of right and wrong; even so far as apparently to feel that she should bear affliction with patience. Bright as a sunbeam, her laughing face gave life and delight to a circle that was devoted to her, and although of so young an age, her little heart seemed to swell up with joy, from the pleasure which she afforded to others. The shocks which a devastating war continues to inflict upon this unhappy land, force us to record and weep over the death of the many gallant dead. The recollection of their glorious deeds,—deeds done in defence of liberty and all that is dear to us in this life,—causes us to mingle with the pain which we feel, a measure of pride and even joy. We feel that they have accomplished some of the highest ends of man's destiny—the establishment and the vindication of justice and truth. But when we are forced to mourn for one whose life had been but just begun, whose foot fall and expression of endearment had just begun to be familiar to our ears and hearts, we feel that a treasure has been given us, only that it might be lost.

Little Jennie Champ sleeps sweetly in Oakdale Cemetery, and if the spirit when it departs can leave behind it, with the body, an image of its beauty, her spirit in Heaven must be beautiful indeed. M.

In this town, on the 12th inst., MINNIE DAVIS, youngest daughter of A. J. and Mary Ann King, aged one year, eleven months and seven days.

In the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., April 17th, 1863, Private LEWIS W. SOMERS, Company G, 37th N. C. Troops, aged 22 years.

A dutiful son, an affectionate brother, an exemplary Christian and a faithful soldier—these were the characteristics that marked the life of the deceased, whose loss is severely felt by a large circle of relations and friends. But they mourn not as those without hope.

"Dearest Lewis, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

W. D. M.

Raleigh papers please copy.

Near Beatty's Bridge, Bladen county, on the 3d instant, WILLIE DAVIS, infant son of William and Margaret Gaylor, aged 14 months and 22 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." COM.*

In Bladen county, on the 8th inst., Mr. BRYANT NEWKIRK, aged 69 years, 1 month and 2 days. Mr. N. was a worthy citizen, a generous, kind-hearted gentleman. In all the relations of life he maintained a spotless reputation. He leaves a large family and numerous friends to mourn his loss. May the Good Father speak words of consolation to their disconsolate hearts. Co. W.*

Presbyterian please copy.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 11th inst., has the following:

FROM NASSAU.—The Confederate steamer Antonica, Capt. Robert Thayer, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, having successfully passed through the fleet of the enemy now off this harbor. She brings a valuable general cargo. She sailed in company with the steamers Raccoon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

THE TELEGRAPH brings us news and it brings us rumors, but most generally we can place very little dependence in its advices. It may fairly be said that, in order to have any assurance of the truth of rumor or report, we have to await the course of the mails, we were going to say, the *regular* course, but we recollected that there is no regularity in the mails in these latter days, owing, perhaps, to causes beyond the control of the Department or of the railroads.

We have never been more annoyed by the unreliability of telegraphic reporters than we have been during the week now about closing. We have got news of immense successes in Pennsylvania, which news had not even the slightest semblance of truth for a foundation. We have on the other hand heard that LEE's army was routed and liable to be cut up or captured. We have heard that Vicksburg was strong and defiant, and we have found out that Vicksburg has fallen and that its brave garrison are prisoners. More than this—it now turns out that the fall of Vicksburg was expected and known to be inevitable, for weeks before it actually did fall.

Part of this deception is chargeable to the disingenuousness or the stupidity of the telegraphic reporters, and part to the course pursued by distinguished officers in charge, for all the dispatches from Jackson had to be "approved," and such stuff as was "approved" it would be hard to match.

But the mist has in some measure cleared off, the curtain has lifted, and we find that, upon the whole, the last week or ten days has been extremely unfortunate for the Confederacy. We had hoped that signal success on General LEE's part would have made an offset for the loss of Vicksburg, but our hopes have proved to be illusory. In the meantime the attack upon Charleston comes in to add to the complication of affairs and to further perplex and embarrass our people and our military commanders. The attack this time will probably not be made upon Sumter directly, but upon Morris Island, with the view of obtaining a stand point on land, from which to attack that now widely celebrated work; and there can be but little doubt that the fall of Morris Island would almost necessarily involve the fall of Fort Sumter. It is the Key to Sumter. It was from Morris Island that BEAUREGARD took the Fort in the first instance, and it will be from that stand that the Yankees will take it back, if they ever do take it, which the Lord forbid.

No information from Charles on has reached the press since yesterday. We learn privately that the enemy gained no material advantage in the attack on our batteries yesterday. A report, how started, or upon what based, we cannot tell, is current this morning to the effect that Fort Pemberton, on the Stono River, had been silenced. Fort Pemberton is one of the Forts on James Island, and appeared to be quite a strong earth-work when we saw it in April last. Some accounts say that the batteries silenced were those on Morris Island. No doubt the enemy, believing that the coast has been denuded of troops, will make a determined attempt to possess himself of Charleston. In this attempt we believe that he will fail, though at the same time, we think his present movement a more dangerous one to us than that of last April. He has learned from that experiment that the direct attack upon Fort Sumter by the gunboats is very hazardous, and he will this time make his approaches by James and Morris Islands. We await news with the greatest anxiety. All that can be done by human power, with the force at his disposal, will be done by General BEAUREGARD, and we have few fears of failure, to defend Charleston successfully.

Yesterday morning, in pursuance of an invitation from General WHITING, the Commissioners of Town and of Navigation, together with some other gentlemen, left town on board the Steamer Pathway to visit and view the different works erected for the defence of the Cape Fear and for the protection of Wilmington.

After passing down the river, and seeing from the boat the old Forest battery, now so near to town, the location of which we need not say, the party arrived about 9 o'clock at Fort Anderson, located on old Brunswick Point. This work was formerly known as Fort St. Philip, that being the name of an old church whose ruins are within a short distance of the fortification. It is surprising to see the amount of work it has been made to be at this point, the execution of which reflects great credit upon the officers and men by whom it was executed.

We found Major HEBERT at Fayetteville, where he is superintending the works in progress at Fort Branch, (formerly Fort Johnston.) These works appear to be beautifully constructed and powerfully built. In fact we have never seen finer earth-works. There are some new features in their construction which we understand are original with the Major, who displays a natural genius for engineering, which drew from a high and distinguished source the remark, in our hearing, that Wilmington ought to be proud of Major HEBERT, who had displayed such marked ability in a line so different from his former pursuits and avocations.

Previous to visiting Smithville, however, we landed at Confederate Point and went up to the top of Col. LAMB's artificial mountain, upon which a battery is to be planted. It is an immense work, but except at a rare glance we had no idea of the extent of the works at Fort Fisher. It is actually a work in itself to trace out the long lines of the batteries which completely command the inlet. By the way, while we were on the mountain Col. LAMB fired off a ten inch columbiad and we saw for the first time the flight of a cannon ball almost from the moment it left the gun until it struck the water on a line with, but some feet beyond a buoy at which it was aimed.

We need not speak of the courteous reception given to the visitors by Col. LAMB. All know that his kindness is equal to his energy, and to that the amount of work which has been done under his superintendence bears witness—The Col. enjoys the confidence and affection of both his officers and men. At Fisher we met many friends whom it was a pleasure to take by the hand.

At Forts Fisher, Branch, Anderson and others have been created within a brief period, Caswell has been so much altered and strengthened that it is hardly recognisable as the same work it was a year ago. Not an inch of the brick scarp is unprotected by earth-work, which is sodded over and will soon be green and beautiful. The iron casemates are also thus protected, and it will be an immense gun that will make much impression upon them. Of course we will not speak of the offensive power of the Fort. That the enemy will find if he attacks it, but of its defensive power there can be no question.

The Fort is under the command of Col. GWATHMEY, who has the reputation of being a skillful and competent officer.

While due credit should be given to the officers and men by whom or under whose immediate superintendence the immense works on the river have been executed, of course the general plans are those of General WHITING, who has infused his own energy into every branch of the service within his district. Very much of the work has been done since the Yellow Fever, and much more is yet required to be done. It seems a little strange that out of a slave population of over three hundred thousand General WHITING cannot command the services of six hundred, to be employed on the works upon which may depend interests of vital moment not only to this district but also to the State at large.

The day was favorable and the pleasure of the trip was marred only by the discouraging news from Lee's army and by anxiety in regard to the conflict going on at Charleston, news of which came to Fort Fisher by telegraph.

Since our last we have to notice the arrival of the fine S. S. Cronstadt, from Falmouth with a full cargo, and a large number of passengers from nearly every portion of Europe. We may daily look for other arrivals from Europe as indicated by the list we published in our last, of vessels on the way out to this port.

We hardly had penned the notice of the arrival of the British S. S. Cronstadt, before we are called upon to notice another—the new and really beautiful propeller Phantom, Captain Quaife, direct from Liverpool, having left that port on the 2nd inst. This ship is owned by the enterprising firm of FRASER & Co., and we presume will take her place in the line of regular packets to Charleston and Wilmington.—*Bahama Assoc. Herald*, 1st inst.

The following is the list referred to by the *Herald*. It is fair to presume that those marked S. S. (Steamships) have an ulterior destination; are, in fact, intended to run the blockade.

LOADING AT LONDON FOR NASSAU:
Venus, Kate, Quiver.

AT LIVERPOOL:
(S. S.) Planter, (S. S.) Adler, Selma, Mischief, Emulous, President.
Sailed for Nassau, from Liverpool:
Kestrel, Sea King, (S. S.)

FROM CARDIFF:
Flora, Isabella, Lord Clyde.

FROM DEAL:
Nina, Rosina, Claypole.

FALMOUTH:
(S. S.) Cronstadt.

HOLLY HEAD:
(S. S.) Sea King.

THE Cumberland Valley resembles the Promised Land, "with a variation." The Promised Land flowed with *milk* and honey—the Cumberland Valley flows with *peach* and honey. Where be sinful men that would thank the Lord for the variation.

THE news from Gen. LEE's army, copied from the Baltimore *American* by the Petersburg *Express*, and transferred to our columns to day, must be taken with great allowance. It is quite probable that Gen. LEE has fallen back to Hagerstown, Maryland, where our own accounts by telegraph on yesterday said a battle was progressing at latest advices.

We must confess the news from LEE's army is not of a very cheering nature, and we wait with much impatience to hear the result of LEE's campaign in the North. We look for something more favorable when we hear from our own side. We fear the report of the capture of 40,000 prisoners will really turn out to be untrue.

The capture of Vicksburg may be put down as a fixed fact, yet we know many do not believe it. We wish to God we could know it to be false. But the fall of Vicksburg is not the subjugation of the South by a great deal. The enemy has not yet got the Mississippi, and we trust he never will. As says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th:

Port Hudson stands—New Orleans may now be in our hands; yet, should Port Hudson, too, fall, and should New Orleans yet remain for a season under the hoof of the foul Yankee—still there can be no free navigation of the river without the consent of the States upon its banks. There are many other defensible points, capable of being powerfully fortified; and so long as our people of Mississippi and Arkansas and Louisiana remain good and loyal Confederates, as they are now, and hate the greedy foe, as they have such deep cause to hate them, no trading vessels or transports of the enemy can pass up or down. Two or three pieces of light artillery wheeled up suddenly to the bank at almost any point, can still sink and burn them.—The Yankees are only at the beginning of their gigantic task of opening the Mississippi; and all the forces and resources, in men, treasure, gunboats and artillery that they can accumulate for this work in twenty years, will evidently not be enough, if the Confederate people choose to have it so.

THE latest news from Jackson would lead us to believe that a fight at that place between GRANT and JOHNSTON took place yesterday evening or this morning.

There is stirring reports from Charleston by passengers, who state that six iron-clads were inside the bar, and that twenty-seven other vessels were lying off yesterday. Another attack is anticipated, and it may take place to day, or to-morrow, or next day.

These are stirring times indeed, and the news for the last two days is by no means as favorable as we could wish—We hope for better things when we can get the official report from Gen. LEE.

P. S. The news from Gen. LEE's army received by telegraph this morning is more cheering, and we yet have faith in his eventful success.

The ball opened at Charleston this morning at 5 o'clock We refer to our telegraph column for all we know relative to the matter. We can only hope that BEAUREGARD has force enough to meet and whip the enemy.

Daily Journal 10th

We have conversed with a gentleman from Wilson, who resides in Tarboro'. He informs us that the raid on Williamston did not amount to much. Only one or two houses were burned by the retiring party. The enemy numbered about 1,100, and had all disappeared.

WE have from WEST & JOHNSON, publishers, Richmond, Va., through F. D. SHAW, JR., of this town, "Cosette," being the second instalment of VICTOR HUGO's voluminous work of "Les Miserables," said to be even superior to Fantine.

We have from the same The Royal Ape, already noticed in this paper. Some of its scenes are well written and some of its hits are very good, but on the other hand two or three scenes are too coarse for print.

THE FIGHTING AT CHARLESTON.—We learn from a telegram which has kindly been placed at our disposal by General WHITING, that the enemy attacked in force Battery Wagner on Morris Island at daylight this morning, but was quickly repulsed with a loss of ninety five killed, many wounded and one hundred and thirty prisoners. Only five casualities on our side. All quiet still on James Island.

American Topics.—M. D. Conway vs J. M. Mason

The following correspondence has been referred to briefly. It appeared originally in the London Times, to which Mr. MASON sent it for publication:

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTINGTON HILL, }
London, W., June 10, 1864. }

SIR: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves "The Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable, then the Abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at your earliest convenience whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming.

I am, sir, yours &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY

J. M. Mason, Esq.

No. 21 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, }
Portman Square, June 11, 1863. }

SIR: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware, that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you a reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., }
June 16, 1863. }

SIR: Your note of the 11th has been received.

I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made I have concluded that it was best to write out to America, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. Mason, Esq.

No. 21 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, }
Portman Square, June 17, 1863. }

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday.

You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it—it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the *southdown* "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti-slavery men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a "restoration of peace and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and since they hold the balance of power will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it."

As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in a relation to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,
J. M. MASON.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

FROM FORT HUDSON.

The following letter in the Montgomery "Advertiser," from Captain Whitfield, of the 1st Alabama regiment, to his wife, will be read with much interest.—From it we have a better conception than we have had before of the hardships which the heroic garrison have had to endure.

The Captain mentions six weeks as the time that their provisions would last. Half that period has passed, and yet the garrison has not been relieved. Let us hope for the best:

PORT HUDSON, June 10.

It has now been two months since we have had anything reliable, or in any shape, from the "balance of the world." Since the Yankee raid on the Southern Railroad, gallant and glorious Port Hudson has been completely isolated, and for the last twenty days thoroughly invested by Banks' army, outnumbering us only eight to one! Verily, Port Hudson is a "self-supporting institution," and, thanks to Almighty God and the bravery and endurance of our heroic Southern soldiery, is destined to still stand yet a while longer, and welcome the detested Yankees to "hospitable graves" by legions. We have been fighting regularly for ten days, and so far have held our own in a remarkable degree. The enemy have made two desperate assaults on our works, and have been as often hurled back with severe loss.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., we had a severe fight, as on that day the Yankees attempted to charge our works at several different points. They came up in fine style with the "old flag" flying, and yelling for the "best government on the world ever saw." We let them come up within easy range and then turned loose our infantry and artillery, which sent them back in terrible disorder and shattered ranks. The loss of the enemy was heavy, and it is estimated that since the siege began that his loss in killed, and wounded and missing, has been from three to five thousand, and I need to relate, our loss is not inconsiderable. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant soldiers and officers. * *

What the army of Port Hudson has done and endured no pen can properly depict.

With a large army in our rear and within 200 yards from our breastworks, a large fleet in sight above and below on the river, you see we are completely and thoroughly cut off from all communication, but notwithstanding all this disagreeable state of things the army is still in good spirits and hoping for reinforcements. Owing to our small number of troops we are compelled to keep every man that can shoulder a musket at the breast works day and night, without any relief, in the trenches' position and in a hot rolling Louisiana sun. The sharpshooters pick off any man that dares lift his head above the works. The Yankees are provided with the best of arms, both large and small, assisted by their fleets and mortars.

Our fortifications are in the shape of a crescent, and extend in a semi-circle of about two miles in diameter around Port Hudson. The Yankees have planted a large quantity of artillery at all points around, and have a cross-fire, double cross-fire on all parts of our army. From the river to their own line there is scarcely a spot that has not been struck with artillery and Minnie balls, and as I write the shells are falling in every direction. The camp of our regiment has been in a very warm place, but as the men are nearly all at the breastworks no casualties have occurred from these stray shots.

We can hold Port Hudson as long as our supplies hold out. We have enough to last us five or six weeks yet, and by that time we will certainly be reinforced by Gen. Johnston. I do not know anything of the situation of affairs in any portion of the Confederacy, but I firmly believe that our situation is surely known, and that we will fight on and hope on, and if at last we should be overpowered we will cheerfully submit to our great misfortune. Satisfied that Gen. Gardner and his little Spartan band have done all that determined hearts could do, and that the defenders of Port Hudson will receive the "well done" plaudits of its countrymen. No place during this struggle has been besieged as Port Hudson has and now is, still the army is in good spirits, and hope for the best, and will fight to the last. We have a good deal of sickness in the regiment, mostly chills and fever, but the general health is improving.

Our entire loss thus far has been about 400 in all.—The following is a list of the casualties in the 1st Alabama:

Killed 32; wounded 44; total 76, up to June 10th, 1863.

AN ACT

In Relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no further, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of counties, [churches] and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862, Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. That the said Guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies *en masse*, or by drafts or volunteers from the same as he, in his discretion may direct, shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this state, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term.—They, or so many of them, as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

A LITTLE ROMANCE.—About twelve years since a gentleman and magistrate of the county of Worcester was struck with the singing of a nail-maker's daughter at C——. At his request she was taken from the nail block, treated as one of his family, and neither pains nor money were spared to fit her for her future vocation, that of a public singer. Soon after she had made a most successful *debut* her kind friend and patron was removed by the stroke of death. Time rolled on, and the fair cantatrice was gladly heard not only in our noble town hall, but also in London and New York. But now we must introduce a new character on the scene. The young lady's patron had an only son, a magistrate and barrister, who had not been a listless hearer or observer of the good voice, and better still, the good looks and exemplary conduct of our heroine. And with him the saying of the wise man, "Many waters cannot quench love," was fully seen.—The broad Atlantic offered no barrier to the passion of his heart; he sought, wooed and won her, and on May 26, within twelve miles of Birmingham, some marriage bells will ring forth merrily, because two loving hearts will be united together until "death them do part."

Birmingham Gazette.

From late files of Yankee newspapers we make the following editorial extracts:

[From the New York World, July 24.]
The Prevailing Apathy.

To recognize an existing and undeniable though unpleasant fact, and inquire into its causes, in an honest intellectual proceeding which will always have the sanction of common sense, however revolting the naked truth may be to our sensibilities. The invasion of the free States kindles but little feeling compared with the attack on Fort Sumter which set the country in a flame, or the retreat last year to the James river which converted the whole mass of Northern property holders, in city and country, into recruiting agents, offering heavy bounties out of their own pockets. Nothing would be gained by ignoring this contrast nor the great change in public sentiment which it marks. The present want of alacrity though confined to no party, is more observable in the Republican strongholds like Massachusetts, than in the Democratic States. Even Pennsylvania did not move with any spirit until a large section of the State was in the possession of the invader, and the enemy threatening her capital. These are indeed painful and humiliating facts; but as they would not cease to be true if we shut our eyes and refused to see them, it seems more manly to look them full in the face.

Their chief cause is undoubtedly the disappointment and disgust of all parties with the feebleness that has squandered the resources so profusely furnished the administration. "What encouragement have we to offer "more men, this is what the people feel, when the mil- "lion and a quarter already given produce no better re- "sult than a formidable invasion of the North in the "third year of the war?" We have furnished five times the troops needed for defense, and yet we are on the defensive, with fears that whole states will be overrun by rebel armies. The logic of the public feeling, though not very articulately expressed, is very simple: "It is in "a defensive war that we are waging, the administration "has too many troops already; for any other than a de- "fensive war we need better guarantees that new re- "sources would not be squandered to as little purpose as "those already so lavishly given." The disgust felt with the management of the war on these general grounds, is strongly reinforced by immediate and particular consideration. After Lee outwitted Hooker and stole a march to the valley, why was he not *headed?* Washington being safe against attacks from the south side, why were Maryland and Pennsylvania left open to pillage? Why was not Lee met at the threshold? Why suffer him to cross the Potomac in force? Why have General Dix and Keyes been on a dangerous expedition to Richmond when the people of Pennsylvania are fleeing in terror from their homes? Why is it that a General-in-Chief and a Secretary of War under whom this disgraceful state of things has come about are still continued in the direction of the war?

While considerations like these fill the public heart with discouragement and disgust, it may be thought that the imminent peril of invasion ought, nevertheless, to arouse the most strenuous activity. So, in truth, it ought; but the people are incredulous in respect to the possibility of the rebel armies penetrating far into the North. They have seen our own vast armies kept at bay so long on the rebel frontiers, unable to penetrate anywhere far into the interior except by the aid of navigable rivers, that there has grown up a feeling that in a hilly and wooded country it is always possible to resist an invasion. Common sense pronounces it idle to talk of subjugating the South, if there is real danger of the North being overrun and laid waste. "If we have sunk so low as that," the people will say, "let the whole army be used for defensive operations. It is at least sufficient for *that* purpose." If anything could teach the loyal States to question the value of the Union, it would be the failure of the Union armies to give them protection. If each State has got to protect its own soil with its own soldiers, it is less secure after furnishing troops to the Federal Government than before.—When it comes to such a pass that the Federal Government strips a State of its soldiers, and then leaves it, with diminished resources, to protect itself against invasion, the Union becomes a detriment instead of an advantage. However it may be in *law*, Pennsylvania is entitled in *justice* to call home all her own troops if these of the Union fail to protect her; and the same is true of every other State.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS
PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D., 1863.

ACTS.

An Act in relation to the payment of taxes, and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Government.

An Act concerning fees of the Public Register of the County of Mecklenburg.

An Act to authorize R. G. Tuttle, late Sheriff of Caldwell county to collect arrears of taxes.

An Act in regard to holding the Courts in and for the county of Jones.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the supply of Salt."

An Act to increase the pay of the members of the present General assembly.

An Act to amend chapter 55 of Revised Code.

An Act for the relief of the sureties of Josiah Hodges, late Sheriff of Pitt County.

An Act to legalize certain disbursements of the Treasurer and to amend an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

An Act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company.

An Act authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer.

An Act to authorize the Governor to sign certain State bonds.

An Act to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress.

An Act to punish aiders and abettors of deserters.

An Act to regulate the payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers.

An Act concerning the election of members of Congress from this State.

An Act for the relief of Samuel A. Warren, Sheriff of Northampton County.

An Act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the town of Charlotte, to be called the North Carolina Stock Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kernersville High School in the county of Forsyth.

An Act to provide for the better protection of Sheep.

An Act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company," passed at the session of 1852-'53 and ratified on the 10th of February, 1853.

An Act to increase the salary of Public Librarian.

An Act to extend the time of making settlement with the Agent of Cherokee lands.

An Act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Code.

An Act to amend the 70th chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly for the session 1858-'59.

An Act to repeal an act to protect the people of North Carolina against small-pox.

An Act for the relief of persons charged with double taxes.

An Act to amend Revised Code chapter 21, Sec. 1.

An Act authorizing county trustees to bring suit in certain cases.

An Act providing for local defense in this State.

An Act in relation to Militia and a Guard for home defence.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution of thanks to Capt. John Elliott of Pasquotank county and those under his command.

Resolutions concerning the Confederate Currency.

A Resolution in favor of Samuel J. Crawford.

A Resolution concerning Craven county.

A Resolution in favor of Wm. H. Ramsay.

Resolution in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven county, and others.

Resolution in favor of DeCarteret and Armstrong.

Resolution in favor of Clerks and Doorkeepers of the General Assembly.

Resolution to amend resolutions, entitled "Resolutions to raise a Committee of investigation of Railroads of the State.

Resolutions calling on the Governor for information in regard to slaves detailed to work on fortifications.

Resolution of thanks to a detachment of men of Major John N. Whitford's command for capturing the crew of the Sea Bird, etc.

Resolution requiring the Adjutant General to prepare a tabular statement of the number of Conscripts and Volunteers in the several counties of the State.

AN EXTENSIVE EMPIRE.—The following paragraph gives a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost us for management £3,350,000 per annum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of £11,000,000, and owe among them £27,000,000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000 yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of £50,000,000, of which three fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites. And to these figures 900,000 square miles for India, and 200,000,000 of people, with a trade of £71,000,000, and we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population. If a British Vizier under the Emperor should, as seems probable, (we hope not. *Ed. Alb*) rule China, Englishmen will directly control more than half the human race.—*Spectator.*

Ralph Waldo Emmerson, D. D., of Boston, has recently died. He was a man of great distinction in his line, deeply imbued with German Rationalism, and other radical errors affecting religion, and human society.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THIS JOURNAL.

THE GETTYSBURG FIGHT—GEN. LEE'S POSITION—NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, July 10, 1863.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst., says: What we really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by two army corps, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon, the whole Federal force was attacked by the Confederates, and, after a sanguinary conflict, repulsed them. On Friday the battle was renewed, lasting through the day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than the previous day. The losses were extraordinarily severe on both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond all precedent. On Saturday night Lee fell back towards the mountains. What has followed since is almost wholly conjectural, but it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes at South Mountain, and will fight or retire as circumstances may dictate. The Pontoon Bridges at Williamsport were not destroyed.

The City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 24th has arrived.

The French mediation rumors are again prevalent.

Roebuck and Lindsay, of the British Parliament, have had interviews with Napoleon, to whom he gave assurances that his views regarding the American war were unchanged, and that he desired again to interpose his good offices in conjunction with England.

At a Cabinet meeting, Napoleon presiding, it was resolved to renew the French proposals to the English Government for joint diplomatic action in America.

Gold in New York 138 a 139.

Nothing received of the surrender of Vicksburg.

FROM OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.

MARTINSBURG, July 9th, via STAUNTON, July 10th, 1863.

There was a heavy cavalry fight on yesterday. We drove the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners.—The army is quiet at Hagerstown.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 10th, 1863.

Nothing additional from Maryland. The Central train, detained by accident, has not yet arrived.

LINCOLN REFUSES TO CARRY ON THE WAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE USAGE OF CIVILIZED NATIONS.

RICHMOND, July 11th, 1863.

A correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stephens' mission shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war, hereafter, according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days Mr. Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissable, and he therefore returned to this city.

No news this morning.

LATER REPORTS FROM LINCOLNDOM.

PETERSBURG, July 10th, 1863.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 8th, says Secretary Wells received notice of the fall of Vicksburg from Admiral Porter. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, offering to surrender if the men were allowed to march out. Grant replied: No man should leave except as prisoners of war. After consultation with his commanders, Pemberton unconditionally surrendered. There is tremendous rejoicing all over the North. Lincoln was serenaded, and he responded in a favourable speech. The Inquirer says it has no news from the army. Special information says that Meade is closely watching his discomfitted but wiley antagonist, and that an engagement is expected in a day or two. The Inquirer calculates that 6000 prisoners, besides the wounded, were left behind.

Kemper is a prisoner, in a dying condition; Armstead was captured. On Thursday the dead were buried. The Federal loss can't be less than fifteen and may reach 20,000. The Inquirer says that the worst feature of the disaster is that so many Federal officers were killed. The most efficient were killed and wounded. Butterfield is much worse than was expected. He is injured internally.

The Cahawba, from New Orleans, says that Donaldsonville was attacked by the rebels in force on the 28th, commanded by General Greene. The rebels were repulsed after three hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred. The gunboats participated.

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863.

Firing on both sides ceased at half-past six o'clock P. M. The principal fighting has been with Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island. Four Monitors were engaged from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m. They withdrew one hour, when a tug boat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at 3. The infantry fighting was also severe. The Yankees made two assaults on Battery Wagner, and were repulsed. Our casualties are about 150 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 officers killed, viz: Capts. Haskell and Cheeves, and Lieut. Bee. It is supposed the attack will be renewed to-morrow.

YANKEES ADVANCING ON JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 9th, 1863.

The enemy is still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

FURTHER FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 9th, 1863—9 P. M.

A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving up slowly and steadily. Warm work is looked for at daylight.

FIGHT BEGUN AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10th, 1863.

The attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force.

FIGHT GOING ON NEAR JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10th, 1863.

Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy are shelling the city, and have killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy make a general attack we are certain of success. Every man is at his post.

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10th, 1863.

Heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton road. The enemy are slowly working around our left. The attack may not become general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. Thermometer ninety-two.

LATER FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 10th—6 P. M.

The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss will not exceed fifty.

GEORGIA TROOPS.

AUGUSTA, July 10th, 1863.

A dispatch to the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, dated Richmond, July 10th, says that Wright's Brigade suffered severely in the late battle. Cols. Gibson and Walsden were killed; Major Ross was wounded and is a prisoner.

An Interesting Ceremony—Retaliation Regularly Inaugurated.

On Monday last at 12 o'clock, the central reception room of the Libby prison, at Richmond, was the scene of a ceremony exceedingly interesting, though painful, yet no less painful than necessary. The particulars are thus given by the *Enquirer* of yesterday:

The Government having become thoroughly advised of the murder of two Confederate officers in Kentucky, Captains Corbin and McGraw, by General Burnside, for recruiting men for the Confederate army in that State, determined at once to take measures of retaliation.

On Sunday, Captain Turner, commandant of the prison, received the order from Gen. Winder to proceed with the drawing by lot of two officers, from among the three hundred held there in confinement, to suffer the death penalty in pursuance of this determination; and on yesterday, at the hour above mentioned, the officers were marched down from their apartments on the second floor to the reception room. A table, at which Captain Turner stood, was placed in the centre of the room, and the prisoners were ranged in a square about it.

The roll was then called by the clerk. Two officers were absent, and these being very ill, were not deemed fit subjects for the measures about to be adopted. Capt. Turner then read the order of Gen. Winder, and informed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select one of their own number; or, if they preferred it, one of their chaplins, three of whom were present, to draw the lots. The selected one of the latter, the Rev. Mr. Brown, he being the eldest.

The lots consisted of the names of the officers written each upon a separate slip of paper, which was folded over to present a blank exterior. They were placed in a wooden box, some eighteen inches long by eight in square width, and the arrangement was that the first two names drawn out would designate the two doomed to suffer the penalty of death.

The scene was one of great solemnity. Every man seemed endeavoring to nerve himself to dare the fate which awaited but two of their number. Mr. Brown stepped forward and drew in succession two lots. One bore the name of Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Infantry, and Captain John Flynn, of the 51st Indiana regiment. A shade of relief came over the general appearance of the body and settled into an expression of sorrow. The two doomed men did not speak, and all remained for a moment silent. They were ordered to step forward and the rest were marched back to their quarters.

Upon being taken into the Commandant's office, the two men evinced some signs of agitation and in a few minutes Sawyer wept bitterly as he sat down to write a last letter to his wife. Flynn, however, gave no further sign of emotion. They were taken before